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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Our Principle Is That the Party Commands the Gun

by

Ts'ao Wei-kuo (蔡卫国), a political instructor

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1974)

Of the seven sectors of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party, it is for the Party to exercise overall leadership. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is an army of the people created, led and commanded by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, and it is an armed body for implementing the political tasks of the revolution as well as one of the important instruments in the service of the programs and the lines of the Party. The basic principle laid down by Chairman Mao for our army is that the Party must exercise absolute leadership over the army. Complete and thorough implementation of this basic principle is the fundamental guarantee that our people's army will never degenerate and the decisive factor that our army will advance from victory to victory. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to persist in or to oppose the principle of the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army is a fundamental question which will determine whether our army will become the cornerstone of the proletarian dictatorship or a tool for capitalist restoration.

Following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," the renegade and traitor Lin Piao conspired to usurp supreme powers in the Party and the state, frantically opposed the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army and desperately fought for personal military power. During the violent struggle of the

great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao and his sworn confederates said that the army was under the "direct command" of Lin Piao, in a flagrant effort to seize military power from the Party and Chairman Mao. They stood the relationship between the Party and the army on its head and advocated the reactionary theme that the army determined the nature of the Party. For example, Lin Piao had tried to confuse people with such nonsense: "So long as the army does not change its color, should anything happen to the Party, the government or the people, there is a way to cope with it." This statement tried to place the army above the Party and the government and called for the use of the gun to command the Party so as to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Should the Party command the gun or should the gun command the Party? This has always been a vital question in the struggle between the two lines in our army. Since the birth of the army, Chairman Mao has set up Party organizations at various levels of the Red Army and laid down a correct Party representative system. At the Kut'ien Conference in December 1922, in light of the danger of various mistaken ideas that appeared at that time in the New Fourth Army, Chairman Mao taught the whole Party to understand fully the great significance of the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army. During the early part of the War of Resistance against Japan, when summing up the experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, Chairman Mao correctly pointed out: "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must not be allowed to command the Party." ("Problems of War and Strategy") In 1964, Chairman Mao again emphasized: "The gun should always be in the hands of the Party and the people, and it absolutely should not be permitted to become an instrument of any careerist." (From: "On Khrushchev's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons from the World")

The chieftains of opportunist lines within the Party, without a single exception, opposed the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army, and some even wildly laid hold of personal military power. Ch'en Tu-hsiu's capitulationism, Chang Kuo-t'ao's secessionism and warlordism, Wang Ming's "everything is subordinated to the united front" and P'eng Te-huai's "one head system" were all attempts to abolish the absolute leadership of the Party over the army, and as a result, they all fell one after another. The bourgeois careerist, conspirator and counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao, who lurked within the Party and followed the footsteps of these chieftains of the revisionist line in history, staged an even more repulsive performance for the sake of usurping military power from the proletariat. For the sake of describing the army as under the "direct command" of Lin Piao, Lin Piao and company adopted the despicable means of tampering with history and distorting facts. He actually was a deserter after the Nanch'ang Uprising, but he described himself as the "hero" who led his armed forces to join forces with those at Chingkanshan. He formerly had doubts about "how long the Red flag could keep on flying" and was a man who was pessimistic with and lost faith in the future of the revolution. However, he described himself

as "strong in spirit and believed firmly in Marxism-Leninism and never doubted that a single spark could start a prairie fire." He actually was a coward who consistently opposed Chairman Mao's concept of operations, but he described himself as a remarkable "military genius." He actually was a consistent Right-opportunist, but he was played up as "consistently correct." For the sake of claiming that the army was "under the direct command" of Lin Piao, his confederates also set up "commemorative halls" in his honor everywhere and went all out to sing his praises, build monuments and write stories about him. They were really shameless in the extreme.

"Sham is sham and the mask must be stripped off." (Introductory Note to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique") The history of the 47 years of struggle waged by our army has fully proved that it is entirely due to the wise and able leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party that the People's Liberation Army has been able to grow from nothing to something and from a small army into a big one. From the sound of gunfire in the Nanch'ang Uprising to the hoisting of the red flag on the Chingkan Mountain, from the repulse of the Japanese invaders to the annihilation of the 8,000,000-strong reactionary army of Chiang Kai-shek, from the paeans of the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War to the new distinguished service rendered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, all victories were won under the direct command of Chairman Mao and the Party. Telling lies and trying to deceive the people and steal honor for himself, Lin Piao claimed that the army was under his "direct command." His sinister objective was to "justify" his usurpation of leadership in the army, in a vain attempt to use the gun to command the Party and change the character of our proletarian revolutionary army so that it would become an instrument for realizing his personal ambition. This could only be a pipedream.

For the sake of realizing his sinister conspiracy of using the gun to deal with the Party, the government and the people, Lin Piao also fabricated the reactionary fallacy that the army determined the nature of the Party. In the first place, he said that the army was the "center" and the "key" to whether or not restoration was practiced. He openly denied that everything is led by the Party and everything is decided by the line. In the second place, he said that with the Party changed, the army could stay unchanged, thus openly negating the absolute leadership of the Party over the army. From theory to practice, these fallacies of Lin Piao were completely groundless, and were purely deceitful words.

Of the seven sectors of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party, it is for the Party to exercise overall leadership. Only by maintaining the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army and obeying the orders of the Party in all actions could the army become an instrument for realizing the programs and lines of the Party. Separated from the absolute leadership of the Party, there would be no orientation for the advance of the army and no soul in army building, and the army of the proletariat would degenerate into an army of the bourgeoisie.

After scoring the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union, due to the betrayal of the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade clique, the Marxist-Leninist Party has been turned into a revisionist party, the socialist state has been turned into a social-imperialist state, and in sympathy the army has also been turned into a fascist army for ruthlessly suppressing the revolutionary people at home and carrying out frenzied expansion and aggression abroad. Historical experiences show that it is the Party which determines the character of the army and not the other way round.

The Chinese People's Army has been able to defeat the powerful enemies both at home and abroad during the war years, to become the strong cornerstone of the proletarian dictatorship during the period of socialist revolution and construction and to preserve forever the natural colors of the people's army in the struggle against enemies without guns, because it has always adhered to the absolute leadership of the Party over the army and firmly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The history of socialist revolution and construction in our country in the past 28 years has also fully shown that the most fundamental reason we have been able to victoriously smash the class enemies and the restoration activities of Right-opportunism within the Party every time is that we have the wise and able leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party as well as a correct Marxist political line and military line.

Lin Piao vigorously fabricated and vociferously disseminated the fallacy that the army determined the nature of the Party. His objective was to stand the relationship between the army and the Party on its head, to abolish the absolute leadership of the Party over the army, and to use the gun to command the Party and the army to deal with the Party, the government and the people. How vicious was his wolfish design!

However, history is relentless. Lin Piao who styled himself as a "genius," the "celestial horse," the "most exalted" and a "superman," and dreamt of "have everything under his command and everything at his disposal," lost both fortune and honor in the end. He was crushed to bits and became dog-droppings spurned by mankind.

* * *

Insist on Using the Correct Line of the Party To Educate the Armed Forces

by

Shen Pao-hsin (沈宝信), a fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1974)

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is the army of the proletariat that shoulders the great historic mission of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration. Its perseverance in using of the correct line of the Party to educate the units is the cardinal policy for heightening the awareness of the cadres and fighters in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines so as to enable our army to preserve its unswerving political orientation. However, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao tried his utmost to advocate the "grasping of living education" and frantically opposed carrying out the correct line of the Party in a vain attempt to use bourgeois ideas and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrode and disintegrate our army and fundamentally change the character of the proletarian army.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The correct line of the Party will give us everything. If we have no men it will give us men, if we have no gunsit will give us gunsand if we have no power, it will give us power. If the line is incorrect, everything will be lost. The question of the line is a major question which determines the character and destiny of our army. The awareness of the two-line struggle is the most basic awareness of our revolutionary fighters in the historical period of socialism. Our army has grown up, developed and become strong in the struggle between the two lines, and we must explain the question of the line every year, every month and every day. Only by having a correct line ideologically and politically can there be a correct orientation for our army building. Only by constantly carrying out the correct line education for the broad masses of commanders and fighters can we be able to distinguish between right and wrong in the sharp and complex class struggle and two-line struggle in the historical period of socialism, and unswervingly implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Earlier, Chairman Mao pointed out in "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party": "That the leading bodies of the Party must give a correct line of guidance" and called for educating the Party members in the correct line. In the past few decades, in accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, our army always put education of ideology and political line above all else, and unremittingly conducted for the armed forces education in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the basic line of the Party and the glorious tradition of our army in the likeness of the proletariat and using proletarian thinking to overcome non-proletarian thinking, our revolutionary fighters are able to understand correctly whom they serve and fight for,

and have established the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly. In particular, they have enabled us to understand profoundly what the Marxist-Leninist line is and what the "Right" and "Left" opportunit lines are, and consequently enhanced our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raised our consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To so-called "grasping of living education" vociferously advocated by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao purposely avoided mentioning the use of the correct line of the Party to educate the armed forces. His devious design was to call for grasping exclusively daily routine in the name of "grasping living education" so as to keep up from reading the works of Marx and Lenin and sabotage our learning the general line and general policy of the Party in a vain attempt to turn us politically into stupid persons and cause us to lose our bearings in the sharp and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, thus enabling him to push his bourgeois military line and making it easy for him to use the moribund and downfallen reactionary thinking of the Confucian school to poison us. Apart from maliciously attacking Marxism as "too far away" from us he at the same time shouted himself hoarse saying that "everybody should become a Tung Chung-shu." He propagated the thought of "a natural ease is to be prized" from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and wanted us to give up our struggle. He propagated the idea of "loyalty to the king" from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and advocated according him absolute obedience. He advocated the policy of keeping the people ignorant and cited from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius the saying that "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it," and clamored that "even if a thing is not understood it must also be implemented." He copied from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius the philosophy of life of the swindler, "(The great man) does not think beforehand of his words that they may not be sincere, nor of his actions that they be resolute," and made a noise about the necessity of telling lies. Lin Piao wanted to use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to poison the armed forces in a vain attempt to lead our proletarian army onto the evil road of revisionism. This is a pipedream.

Educated by the revolutionary line of the Party and Chairman Mao, our revolutionary fighters show a high degree of awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are loyal to the Party and to the people and are resolute in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Lin Piao peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and opposed the use of the correct line of the Party to educate the armed forces. This could only serve to expose thoroughly the reactionary features of this faithful disciple of Confucius.

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The "Six Tactical Principles" Are Reactionary Toward the Ten Great Principles of Operation

by

Chang Chü-ch'i (张俊启), a squad leader

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1974)

Engels pointed out: "The liberation of the proletariat will similarly have its own reflection and will also create its own peculiar and new methods of operation." ("The Possibility and Premise of a Holy Alliance in the 1852 War Against France") While leading China's revolutionary war, Chairman Mao linked up the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's revolutionary war to lay down a correct Marxist political line and a corresponding military line for our army, and created a set of principles and methods of operation in keeping with the salient features of China's revolutionary war. As early as in the Chingkanshan struggle, Chairman Mao had already advanced the principle of operation called "sixteen-character formula." In the course of launching the counter-campaigns against "encirclement and suppression" in the Central Soviet area, he again advanced such concepts of operation as "lure the enemy into penetrating deep" and "concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one." Following the victorious development of the revolutionary war, Chairman Mao realized that the War of Liberation had entered the stage of strategic counter-offensive, and in "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," he brought forth his famous ten great principles of operation which became the principal methods for the Liberation Army to defeat Chiang Kai-shek and the magic weapons for our army to overcome and triumph over the enemy.

At every crucial juncture of China's revolutionary war, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao invariably opposed the military line, strategy and tactical principles of Chairman Mao. One most outstanding example was that during the War of Liberation, he subjectively and arbitrarily formulated the so-called "six tactical principles" of "one point, two sides," "three-three system," "three-fierce" "three kinds of situations and three methods of fighting," "four-fast and one-slow" and "four groups and one team" in the Northeast. After the 9th Party Congress, the sworn confederates of Lin Piao vociferously played up the "six tactical principles" as "fully imbued with military dialectics" and the "outstanding achievement" of a "remarkable genius," so as to create public opinion for their counter-revolutionary seizure of power. At a meeting to amend orders and regulations in 1970, Lin Piao and company made use of their usurped power to cram the "six tactical principles" into the combat orders and rules. They wanted to use the "six tactical principles" as the "basic content" for training the armed force units and the "eternal principle" for directing warfare. In spite of the exaggerated descriptions used by Lin Piao and his sworn confederates to play up the "six tactical principles," the wings of the raven could never obliterate the sun and the "six tactical principles" could never cover up the brilliant radiance of the ten great principles of operation.

The core of the ten great principles of operation is founded on people's war. They advocate avoiding the stronger enemy, attacking the weaker one and concentrating a superior force to fight a battle for annihilation. Only by fighting a battle of annihilation could we destroy the effective strength of the enemy on a big scale, conserve and build up our own forces, keep on scoring victories in campaigns and battles, shorten the course of the revolutionary war and win final victory in the revolutionary struggle. In the past few decades, by employing these strategic principles of operation, our army had, under the command of Chairman Mao, defeated the enemies both at home and abroad and scored one brilliant victory after another. However, what the "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao promoted was fighting battles for routing the enemy and fighting a war of attrition in which the gain could not compensate for the loss.

On the disposition of troops, the ten great principles of operation call for the concentration of a superior force to encircle the enemy forces on all sides and destroy them one by one. The "six tactical principles" practiced in the absolute the concentration of forces at one point. Lin Piao said: "Use seven-ninths or even eight-ninths of the forces at the most important front." This kind of disposition of his not only made things easy for the enemy to offer stubborn resistance at the most important front, but also afforded the enemy an opportunity to escape in the secondary direction. At the same time, he also slanderously said that the encirclement of enemy forces on all sides could "force the enemy to fight desperately like a cornered wild beast." Because of this, Lin Piao advocated "encircling on three sides leaving one side open" to provide the enemy with an avenue for escape. Here, what Lin Piao worshipped as the more precious treasure was such dross as "when surrounding the enemy, it is necessary to leave one side open, and do not pursue a desperate enemy" culled from ancient military works. He promoted fighting battles for routing the enemy in opposition to Chairman Mao's military thought of "concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one."

Regarding the direction of operation, the ten great principles of operation stand for the concept of taking the whole situation into consideration and centralized and unified command. When pushing the "six tactical principles," Lin Piao did everything he could to oppose and sabotage the ten great principles of operation. He said: "The 'four fast and one slow' is actually one 'slow'." He regarded "slow" as a "principle" "guaranteed to win a battle." He also said: "Not carrying out orders and refusing to fight a battle without proper preparation is correct." He vigorously practiced conservatism and dispersionism in the military field.

Regarding the style of operation, the ten great principles of operation lay emphasis on the unification of revolutionary heroism with the strategy and tactics of flexibility and mobility under the guidance of the correct line. Proceeding from subjective idealism, the adherents of the "six tactical principles" at times practiced military adventurism, advocated "taking risks" regardless of the consequences and "fighting

recklessly with no consideration for tactics, and frenziedly cried, "If that's the end so be it." At times they practiced flight-ism, avoided fighting passively and dared not fight or win victory.

The ten great principles of operation are run through with materialism and dialectics such as the dialectical relationships between preserving ourselves and destroying the enemy, scorning the enemy strategically and paying full attention to him tactically, correctly handling the whole and the part, the need and the possibility, the annihilation of the enemy and the seizure of territories. Looking at the war with the metaphysical viewpoint, Lin Piao regarded strategy and tactics as something rigid and immutable. He regarded the ever-changing situation in the battlefield as fixed and static, the mobile tactic as patternized, the fighting under certain conditions as absolute, and the battle organization and battle formation as stereotyped. These things of his are in complete contravention of military dialecticism and out and out mechanicalism. They are tactics which would lead China's revolutionary war to defeat and are a reprint of "Heaven changeth not and likewise the 'tao' changeth not" of the Confucian school in warfare.

The history of China's revolutionary war has proved that the ability of the Chinese Liberation Army to triumph over the powerful enemies both at home and abroad and win victories throughout the country is due to the use of Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics of flexibility and mobility under the guidance of the correct line. The "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao are components of the bourgeois military line and a product of the Right-opportunist line. At the same time, they are in the service of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and are reactionary toward the ten great principles of operation. A great number of facts have enabled us to see clearly that Lin Piao was absolutely not a "paragon" who consistently "raised high" and "closely followed instructions," but a ringleader and trouble-maker who consistently interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's military line. He absolutely was not a so-called "ever-victorious general" but a coward who was afraid of the enemy as though he was a tiger, as timid as a weasel and a consistent rightist. He absolutely was not a so-called "military genius," but a political swindler who understood basically nothing about proletarian military affairs, relied purely on piecing together concepts and flirted with military sophistry.

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Criticizing Lin Piao's Reactionary Fallacy Advocating the Antagonism between Military Affairs and Politics

by

Wang Hsin-she (王新社), a fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1974)

The correct understanding and handling of the relationship between politics and military affairs is most important for preserving the correct orientation for our army building and for building our army into a fighting unit proficient in both military and political affairs. Chairman Mao has always taught us that we must adhere to the concept of the dialectical unity of politics and military affairs and oppose the erroneous tendency to separate military affairs from politics. Chairman Mao clearly and correctly points out: "The relationship between red and expert, between politics and vocational work, stands for the unity of two opposites." "Politics is the commander, the soul." In accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, the placing of proletarian politics in command of military affairs is our only criterion for handling the relationship between politics and military affairs.

For the sake of pushing a bourgeois military line to achieve his sinister goal of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao went all out to disseminate various fallacies which set military affairs against politics. He advocated that military affairs comes first, vociferously disseminated the purely military viewpoint and nonsensically said that "military affairs is undiluted politics through and through" and that "military affairs themselves are politics." Under his instigation and planning, a "big military tournament" was for a time carried out throughout the army in 1964. After this evil wind was severely criticized by Chairman Mao and resolutely resisted by the broad masses of commanders and fighters, Lin Piao made a quick change and actually dressed himself up as the hero who opposed the "big military tournament." He clamored that "politics can pound against military affairs" and that "military training and production must make way for political and ideological work." What was even more malicious was that he resolved the focus of the struggle between the two lines in our army into "one for bringing military affairs to the fore and the other for bringing politics to the fore," thus further confusing the relationship between politics and military affairs.

Marxism holds that the relationship between politics and military affairs is interdependent and inseverably linked together. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique, is, without the least doubt, so year after year and will be so forever." This theory is likewise completely applicable in politics and military affairs. If military affairs are separated from politics, if only military affairs and not politics are grasped, and the question of the orientation and line of for whom we are soldiering and for whom we are

fighting is not solved, then our army would be led onto the evil road of the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, if our army grasps only politics without grasping military affairs and practices only political work but not military work, then we would not be able to shoulder the glorious task of defending the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The fallacy of "military affairs are themselves politics" advocated by Lin Piao is completely opposed to Marxism. The relationship between politics and military affairs is that between the commander and the commanded, and is absolutely not the relationship of mutual substitution. In the relationship between politics and vocational work, politics and military affairs, politics and economics and politics and technique, politics is the commander. Taking away politics is equivalent to taking away the soul. Lin Piao's clamor that "politics can pound against military affairs" is actually a kind of sophistry. When we say that politics is the commander and the soul, we absolutely do not mean that military affairs and vocational work are something of no great consequence and could be dispensed with. On the contrary, the placing of politics in command of military affairs and vocational work is precisely for the sake of spurring military affairs and vocational work to serve proletarian politics better. The political work and military work of our army are for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to us by the Party and the people, and the question of politics pounding against military affairs basically does not exist.

Changeable as clouds and winds, Lin Piao adopted the despicable tactic of standing military affairs against politics. His goal was marked by his vain attempt to sabotage our army building under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line. Engels pointed out, "Giving up politics absolutely is impossible.... The question lies in how we take up politics and what kind of politics we take up." ("On the Political Movement of the Working Class," Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVII, p. 449) When Lin Piao advocated that politics could "pound against" military affairs, he wanted to use bourgeois politics not only to "pound against" proletarian military affairs, but also to "pound against" proletarian politics. He advocated that the focus of the struggle between the two military lines was that "one is for bringing military affairs to the fore and the other is for bringing politics to the fore." This was entirely for covering up the reactionary essence of his bourgeois military line.

Our revolutionary fighters must criticize thoroughly the reactionary fallacy of the antagonism between military affairs and politics advocated by Lin Piao, persist in placing proletarian politics in command of military affairs and vocational work, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, undergo hard training to acquire the ability to slay the enemy and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat with practical action.

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JUVENILE LITERATURE AND ARTS

Learn from Lu Hsün, Show Concern for the "Young Seedlings"

by

Wang I-t'ao (王一桃)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 10, 1974)

Revolutionary literature and art for young adolescents and children are powerful tools for using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to conduct political and ideological education for young adolescents and children. They form an indispensable part in the whole revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Lu Hsün, the standard-bearer of the Chinese cultural revolution, attached great importance to the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children. He thought that "the circumstances in one's childhood's chart one's destiny in the future." Therefore, he took the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children as an important task for training and bringing up the new generation of the revolution which he made actual efforts to accomplish. This kind of revolutionary spirit of Lu Hsün will always deserve our study.

"There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming, and no motion without rest." In order to develop the creation of revolutionary literature and art for young adolescents and children, it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the various forms of reactionary thinking in literature and art in the realm of literature and art for young adolescents and children. In Lu Hsün's life of struggle, he waged struggle against feudalist literature and art, against bourgeois literature and art, as well as against the literature and art of the traitors of China. In order to instill the young adolescents and children with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the reactionaries recruited a group of reactionary writers and concocted a large number of children's books with hackneyed and reactionary contents. These books "rushed toward the children like the Yellow River through a breach and like "the mounted troops of all kinds of the past and the present, they trampled upon" the tender hearts of the children. The children were ravaged into "a lifeless and humiliated look with bent heads and hunch backs and they were "able neither to fly and sing, nor jump and leap." Faced with this kind of situation Lu Hsün said indignantly, "The books for children recently published, still contain stories about Lord Szu-ma Wen who broke the water cistern, Yueh Wu-mu with words tattooed on his back, and even 'immortals playing chess'; 'seven days in the mountains equivalent to a thousand years in the world' There are also the vernacular versions of stories from 'Lung-wen Pien-ying'." When these stories were born, not only the parents of the children but even their great grand-parents had not been born. So we can imagine how 'beneficial' and 'interesting' they can be." Because of this, Lu Hsün shouted at the

top of his voice, "Wash away the dog's blood that had been splashed on the heads of our children and young adolescents!" Therefore, in the realm of literature and art for young adolescents and children occupied by the reactionaries at that time, all things that publicized and extolled the "doctrine of filial piety" of Confucius and Mencius like "Mengchung who cried in the bamboo grove," "Wang Hsiang who lay on the ice," advocated the "spirit of Wu Hsün" who "could kneel down so long as someone gives him money"; peddled bourgeois "human nature," "childish heart," or conveyed preachings of the Chinese traitors and "subjugated people" that "it is not a guilt for the masters to slay their slave, and severe punishment should be given to the slaves who slay their masters," were without exception all violently lashed and merciless criticized by Lu Hsün! None of these "baits for poisoning the children" and "plots to undermine the future" could escape Lu Hsün's eyes, and none of them failed to be identified and unveiled by him.

Today, as we learn from Lu Hsün, we have to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "giving a sound beating to the dog that has fallen into water" displayed by Lu Hsün in those years, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his counter-revolutionary criminal acts, thoroughly criticize the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, sweep away the reactionary influence of the "Trimetrical Classic," the "Poems for Prodigies," etc., wipe out the pernicious influence of all descriptions spread by Lin Piao and company in the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children, including their reactionary "theory of innate genius," "theory of inspiration," "theory of human nature" and the "theory of childish heart," etc., and use revolutionary mass criticism to open up the road for the development of the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children, thus guaranteeing the vigorous forward development of the literature and art for young adolescents and children along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

What kind of ideology and spirit is used to educate the young adolescents and children is a key question in the development of the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children. As early as the May 4 Movement, Lu Hsün proposed to bring up young adolescents and children with "physical strength for hard work, pure and noble morality, a broad and liberal spirit that can tolerate new trends, and also the strength to swim in the new trend of development in the world without getting drowned" so that they could become a "lively, healthy, strong" new generation filled with the spirit of the time and revolutionary vitality and vigor" that could shoulder the heavy responsibilities of combat when they grew up. Guided by this kind of correct ideas in creation, Lu Hsün did a tremendous amount of work for the development of the revolutionary creative works of literature and art for young adolescents and children. For example, he vigorously promoted and led the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children in China. In his essays and novels, he molded many images for the children of the laboring people. Besides, he also actively introduced progressive works of literature and art for young adolescents and children

from foreign countries. He wrote prefaces and afterwords for translations, and introduced the life of the author and the background of the time. He analyzed the ideological contents and artistic characteristics of these works, and sometimes he even fell ill due to his having to rush out a piece of translation.

Today, as we learn from Lu Hsün, we must be guided by the Marxist world outlook, take the Party's basic line as the keylink, seriously study again and again in order to comprehend the spirit of Chairman Mao's "Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," adhere to the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, socialism and proletarian politics, thoroughly wipe out the adverse influence of the revisionist black line in literature and art in the realm of creative works of literature and art for young adolescents and children, diligently create more and better works for them, and use the proletarian ideology and communist spirit to train and bring up the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Works of literature and art for young adolescents and children should have revolutionary content and a healthy format. Lu Hsün had pointed out that works of literature and art should have a "solid content presented with skill." It should also be so in literature and art for young adolescents and children. Therefore, "we must be very careful with the pictorials and books for children, and this is a very complicated and difficult task." Today, we must strive to mold the heroic image of the proletariat. This is the basic mission of socialist literature and art, and is also the basic mission in the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children. This requires us to diligently learn from the creative experience of the revolutionary model plays, learn from the revolutionary model plays the successful use of the method of creation by combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, and study the principles of creation in the revolutionary model plays. In ideological content, it is necessary to reflect the important political struggle and especially the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and to mold the towering heroic image of the proletariat. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to reflect the spiritual outlook of the young adolescents and children who have healthily grown to maturity under the Party's education and training in the stormy class struggle and two-line struggle, and portray the images of the advanced characters among them. In artistic form, it is necessary to create according to the characteristics of the young adolescents and children, works that are "interesting and easy to understand." They must be interesting before they can arouse the interests of the young adolescents and children and be readily acceptable. They must be easy to understand before the young adolescents and children can find them easy to comprehend. Among them, "'understanding' is most important." We must strive to shoot the arrow at the target and achieve the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. Only in this way could we really reap results from using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to educate the young adolescents and children, and the heroic image of the proletariat and the advanced images of the young adolescents and children to encourage the young adolescents and children.

At present, we have seen many works by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers and artists written for young adolescents and children. We have also seen many children's songs written by the Little Red Guards for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. This is very heartening. However, viewed as a whole, they still cannot completely satisfy the demand of the broad masses of young adolescents and children. We earnestly hope that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary writers and artists will learn from Lu Hsün's concern for the "young seedlings," attach importance to the revolutionary spirit in the creation of literature and art for young adolescents and children, and create more good works that the young adolescents and children like to hear and see, contribute our strength to training and bringing up a new generation for the revolution. Meanwhile, we also earnestly hope that the broad masses of Little Red Guards would carry forward Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit, use their pens as weapons, actively throw themselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and steel themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the stormy class struggle and two-line struggle!

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NATIONAL DAY

Forward Along Great Road of Socialism

-- Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

following is the full text of the october 1 editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "forward along the great road of socialism" in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china:

twentyfive years have elapsed since the founding of the great people's republic of china. these have been years in which the people of all nationalities in our country have fought in unity under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, years in which our country has forged ahead along the road of socialism.

in celebrating this glorious festival, we extend our warm greetings to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals fighting on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction, to patriotic personages, compatriots in hongkong and macao and patriotic overseas chinese and to the people of all nationalities throughout the country. we express our heartfelt thanks to the people all over the world and to friends in various countries for their support to our country's revolutionary cause and just struggle.

on the eve of the founding of the people's republic of china 25 years ago, chairman mao solemnly proclaimed to the world: "(boldface begins) the chinese people comprising one quarter of humanity have now stood up exclamation (boldface ends)" this proclamation expressed the firm confidence with which, as masters of their own destiny, the proletariat and the people of all nationalities of china looked forward to the future of their motherland. earth-shaking changes have taken place in china in the past twentyfive years. old china, poor and backward, has changed into socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the communist party of china, we have in the main completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and have carried out successive socialist revolutions, each time more deeply, on the political and ideological fronts. we have won big victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution in which the

bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao have been smashed, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has permeated people's thinking, socialist new things have bloomed everywhere, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. as we persevere in the principle of (boldface begins) maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts (boldface ends), our socialist construction is briskly advancing and an independent and fairly complete system of industry and of national economy as a whole based on socialist agriculture is taking shape. imperialist and social-imperialist encirclement, blockade, aggression and subversion have all ended in ignominious defeat.

chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) only socialism can save china. (boldface ends)" the course we have traversed proves that the socialist system enjoys matchless superiority and immense vitality as compared with the capitalist system and that, to build up, consolidate and develop the socialist system, it is imperative to unite the people of the whole country and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat over a long period of time.

to stick to the road of socialism or to restore capitalism -- this is a struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two lines, the marxist and the revisionist. the four major inner-party struggles between the two lines since the founding of the people's republic of china all centred on the question of which road to take. the party's basic line tells us that such struggles will continue for a long time to come. in the economic sphere, our basic victory in the transformation of the system of ownership has not ended the struggle between socialism and capitalism. in the political and ideological spheres, it will take a very long time to decide the issue in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean. invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way. (boldface ends)" we must continue to criticize the old system and old ideas, struggle against sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad and make constant efforts to perfect the socialist system in the course of practice.

the aim of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius initiated and led by chairman mao is precisely to occupy all spheres of the superstructure with marxism, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to prevent the restoration of capitalism and thus to make certain that

our socialist state will never change its political colour. we must continue to broaden and deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius for a long time. organizations where mass investigations have been more or less completed should direct their main attention to study and criticism. we must read and study conscientiously and exert ourselves to digest works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, for this is the key to deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. we must continue to criticize lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, especially for the present, study chairman mao's military writings and criticize lin piao's bourgeois military line. by adhering to the principle of (boldface begins) making the past serve the present (boldface ends) and by applying the marxist stand, viewpoint and method, we must criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius and sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole in order to serve the current class struggle and the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism and to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. attention should also be paid to training marxist theoretical workers and enlarging their ranks in the course of struggle. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, we must further heighten our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, push forward struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts and further strengthen our adherence to the socialist orientation.

the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat opens up broad avenues for developing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. we must adhere to the principles, (boldface begins) dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony (boldface ends) and (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends), conscientiously sum up and spread the experience of the advanced units which have done well in revolution and production, and work hard to fulfil or overfulfil this year's national economic plan and the fourth five-year plan. we must rely whole-heartedly on the working class, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, give full play to the socialist enthusiasm of the people in their hundreds of millions which has been generated in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and accelerate socialist construction. the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and labouring people of all nationalities of our country have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will undoubtedly build our great motherland into a modern socialist country. the people's liberation army should thoroughly implement chairman mao's military line, carry forward our army's glorious tradition and make new contributions in defending our great socialist motherland.

(boldface begins) the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause (boldface ends). class enemies at home and abroad always try to undermine such unification and unity by every possible means, and we must sharpen our vigilance. it is imperative to strengthen the party's centralized leadership and the great revolutionary unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. we must learn to handle all problems from the dialectical approach of one dividing into two and earnestly carry out the proletarian policies laid down by chairman mao, strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, unite over ninetyfive per cent of the cadres and masses, (boldface begins) bring all positive factors into play, unite with everyone that can be united with, and do everything possible to turn negative factors into positive ones so as to serve the great cause of building a socialist society (boldface ends).

as we celebrate national day, we express deep solicitude for our compatriots in taiwan province, who are our kith and kin. we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

the international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven is developing in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. beset with troubles internally and externally, the two hegemonic powers -- the united states and the soviet union -- find the going tougher and tougher, the struggles of the third world and the people of all countries are pusning the wheel of world history forward. in this excellent international situation, we should continue to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs, redouble our efforts to run china's affairs well and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, let us further enhance the excellent situation prevailing in our country and (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends) exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people here this evening, warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, flanked on either side by a national flag of the people's republic of china, was hung in the middle of the backdrop over the rostrum in the brightly-lit banquet hall. as chinese party and state leaders and distinguished guests from various countries entered the banquet hall amid the strains of gay music, they were greeted with a prolonged standing ovation.

chinese party and state leaders taking seats at the main table were: wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, tung pi-wu, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, wu kuei-hsien, soong ching ling, chen yun, li fu-chun, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, and vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference teng tai-yuan, shen yen-ping and hsu teh-heng.

guests seated at the main table were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and madame penn nouth;

thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, and thakin pe tint, member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and member of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and hoang quoc viet, leader of the delegation of the viet nam-china friendship association, member of the central committee of the viet nam

workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

bo gustafsson, leader of the delegation of cadres of the swedish communist party and vice-chairman of the central committee of the swedish communist party;

kico ngjela, leader of the albanian government trade delegation and minister of trade, and eleni pashko, leader of the women's delegation of albania, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union;

kim sung kul, leader of the delegation of the korean central news agency, alternate member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and director of the korean central news agency, and gang sok sung, leader of the korea-china friendship association delegation, president of the kim il sung higher party school and member of the standing committee of the korea-china friendship association;

thao soth phetrasy, leader of the economic delegation of the lao provisional national union government and minister of economy and planning;

dr. abdul aziz aldal, leader of the health delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen and minister of health, and his wife;

dalton f. shaars, leader of the delegation of the sierra leone-china friendship society, honorary national chairman of the sierra leone-china friendship society and minister of housing and country planning of sierra leone, and his wife;

zentaro kosaka, leader of the japanese goodwill delegation for the inauguration of the japan-china air service and liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, hisao kuroda, leader of the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and chairman of the headquarters of the association, and kenzoo nakajima, leader of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association and director-general of the association, and his wife;

shirley graham, wife of the late prominent black american scholar dr. w.e.b. dubois and woman writer;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and his wife;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; and

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

shang chen, now back on a visit in the motherland, was also seated at the main table.

the reception started with the band playing the national anthem of the people's republic of china. premier chou en-lai made a toast amid warm applause. he said: "twenty-five years ago, chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, solemnly proclaimed to the whole world that the people's republic of china had been born and the chinese people had stood up.

"in the twenty-five years since then, the people of various nationalities of the country, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, have advanced triumphantly along the road of socialism. in particular, with the great proletarian cultural revolution, the smashing of the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and that of lin piao and the shattering of imperialist and social-imperialist blockade, aggression and subversion, our great motherland has taken on a completely new look and our dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated than ever. we have friends all over the world.

"in celebrating this glorious festival, i wish, on behalf of our great leader chairman mao, the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, to extend warm congratulations to the people of various nationalities of our country. we will continue to criticize lin piao and confucius, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance, unite as one, work hard and advance bravely along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"we express our sincere thanks to the people of the world and our friends from different countries for the support and assistance they have given us. as always, we will work together with the people of the whole world to carry the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism through to the end."

at the end of his address, premier chou en-lai proposed a toast to the great unity of the people of various nationalities of china and to the great unity of the people of all countries.

premier chou en-lai's toast was punctuated with rounds of warm applause.

the reception was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity for victory. leading members of various departments of the party, government and army and representatives of all circles joined friends from the five continents in warmly celebrating the glorious festival, the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they warmly hailed the great victories the chinese people had won in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china in a quarter of a century, and expressed the wish that the friendship and unity of the chinese people and the people the world over would consolidate and grown continuously.

also among the guests were foreign delegations and friendly personages now visiting in peking, experts from various countries who are helping china with its socialist construction, diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of foreign embassies in china.

among others attending the reception were: members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council; leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison; leading members of the peking municipal party committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and local organizations of workers, youth, women and workers' militia; p.l.a. combat heroes, model workers and peasants and advanced workers in various fields; representatives of outstanding units in criticizing lin piao and confucius, educated young people settled in the countryside, "may 7" cadre schools, worker-peasant-soldier students, red guards, and urban neighbourhoods; and personalities of the science and technology, education, culture and art, press, health, sports and other circles.

present also were patriots back on visits in the motherland and representatives of overseas chinese and chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao.

altogether 4,500 people were present at the reception.

List of Leading Members of Various Departments, Representatives of All Circles Attending National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

following is the list of leading members of various departments and representatives of all circles who joined party and state leaders at the national day reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in peking: ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, fang yi, teng ying-chao, kung chao-nien, ulanfu, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chu mu-chih, chuang tse-tung, jen szu-chung, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, li ching-chuan, li shui-ching, ku mu, yang yung, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, tuan chun-yi, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, han hsien-chu, su yu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, tsai hsiao, tan chen-lin, liao cheng-chih, ma hsiao-liu, yeh fei, shih shao-hua, chiang hua, chiang wei-ching, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang chun-sheng, chang ling-pin, chang huai-lien, chang shih-chung, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, wang chia-tao, hu wei, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, hsieh chen-hua and liao chih-kao;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: ma chun-ku, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu liang-tsai, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, li yen-lo, wu yu-hsun, wu teng-hsi, chang chun, chen shao-min, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin lan-ying, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, lo chiung, chi fang, chou chun-chuan, meng chi-mao, chao chung-yao, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, hu yao-pang, tung ti-chou and tseng chih;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, liu wen-hui, liu fei, chu yun-shan, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, li shu-ying, wu yen-yin, chang pang-ying, chang hsiao-chien, chen tzu-sheng, chen kuo-tung, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-pai, chou shih-kuan, chou shih-ti, chou pei-yuan, chu wu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-ao, jung yi-jen, hu ke-shih, yu ta-fu, chung hui-tan, ho cheng, wen chia-szu, tang tien-chi, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, kang ke-ching,

sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, tseng hsien-chih, tung chi-wu, cheng tan, chu tu-nan and lai chi-fa;

Leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee: chang yao-tzu, mao wei-chung, lung hsu, lai kuei, tsao chuan-fu, yu kuang, liu chien, chen chien, hsiao kuang, li shu-huai, chang chen-liang, li chien, chen yung-tao, chia pu-pin, pi ching-jung, cheng ping-nien, li pu-hsin, jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, shen chien, mao pao-chung, chu ta-cheng, hsiung hsiang-hui, li li-yin, yang yao-nan, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, hsu chien-sheng, meng ping-shan, lin chao-mu, lu ying, chen chun, pan fei, hsiao tse-yao, chang chi-chih, kuo chuan-yu, li chin, teng kang, chang chen-tung, wang shou-jen, tung lin, chi shu-pei, mo ai, shih hai-yun, ma pei-wen, cheng chang-an, wu pao-hua, yeh chih-hsin, wang hui-teh, chang chung-shih, wang chun-ching, hu jui-kuo, ku ta-chun, li chun-ming, yin chung-wei, lu chin-tung, wang tao-yi, tsui chung-min, jen yung-chiang, wu chien, li pao-kuang, li hsin, chou chi-tsai, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung, su chien, tseng wei, chao wen-hsing, su yu-han, kang ying-chung;

Leading members of departments under the state council:

wang kuan-lan, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, yu chan, yang chi-liang, wang ming-hsiu, chen teh-ho, chai tse-min, yuan pao-hua, ku hsiu-lien, lin hu-chia, ku ming, tuan yun, li jen-chun, wang lo-tien, li kai-hsin, kang yung-ho, sung yang-chu, chang kuo-chuan, li ta-tung, chen chen, chang pai-fa, sun hung-min, li jen-lin, lu tu, chen keng-tsan, shih yi-chih, huang ching-hsi, chang chi-jui, sha feng, yang li-kung, lo yu-chuan, wen chung-yu, chang chen-hsiu, jao hsing, chang nai-chao, chen shao-kun, yang tien-kuei, yang wei-chun, liu yu, kang shih-en, hsu chin-chiang, wang hsing, li chien-ping, tang ke, shen chang-jung, chang yi-hsin, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, ma yi, liu ang, chi chao-chuan, niu shu-shen, li chueh, shen wen-chang, li chi-tai, chang kung-hsiu, hsiao yu-ming, tuan tzu-chun, peng shang-yu, wang tien-fu, chang hai-tung, kao chun, li cheng-fang, li yu-tang, hsiao chien-kuang, wang li, wu hsueh, pien chiang, liu fang, lin chen, wang yi, wang yang, li kuang-chun, tsao kuang-lin, peng kuan-ti, shu lung-shan, chang wen-pi, tu hsing-yuan, chang pin, yao cheng-ching, tsao lu, li hsueh-shih, hsieh hsin-ho, hsia chih-hsu, han hsi-chen, yang chieh, kuo lu, ma yao-chi, yu mei, li hsin, chung fu-hsiang, chu chun-ho, li yu-kuei, liu cheng-ching, lo shu-chen, yin cheng-chen, chen hsi-yu, wang ping-chien, chiao pei-hsin, sung kuei-lan, yang pu-wen, fan tzu-yu, kuo shih-jung, chao fa-sheng, kao hsiu, chiao shu-hua, lin hai-yun, chai shu-fan, chou hua-min, chen chieh, chen shu-fu, wang yao-ting, cheng yi-shan, kao li-hsing, han tsung-cheng, shih lin, li ke, chen mao, cheng fei, chang yun-chih, wang fu-lin, tsao yen-hsing, wang man-tien, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, hou tsai-lin, chih chun, li chi, lou shih-chin, yao li, hsueh yu-shan, yu chen, fan chen-heng, chou jung-hsin, yueh chih-chien, liu chung-yang, tang wen-

Lin, chiao Lin, hsieh hua, yen chun, huang shu-tse, chien hsin-chung, chiang hui-lien, wang meng, yao hsiao-cheng, tien wen-hui, chao cheng-hung, ni chih-chin, chen yu-niang, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, yeh cheng-ta, cheng han-tao, li ju-hung, liu szu-li, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, liu yi, liu ping-ching, wang shou-hsien, chia lu-feng, chiao su-fen, shih yuan, wu teh-feng, tseng han-chou, ho lan-chieh, chao yu-lan, wang yeh-chiu, liu yang-chiao, liu chi-ping, wu chung-chao, yang chen-ya, pao cheng-ku, sun pei-hsin, hsu kuang-hsiao, chao cheng-feng, chien feng, ma jen-hui, yen chih-hsiang, shen chen-tung, li chang-ju;

Leading members of the general headquarters, services and arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army: chang ting-fa, wang fu-chih, yang yin-sheng, peng fu-chiu, chen fu-chu, chien chiang, chin yeh, li yen, pei tsung-cheng, li wei, peng ching-yun, sung teng-hua, chai cheng-wen, meng ping, yen chi-lien, wei po-ting, wang ti-kang, liang chi-min, chiang jun-kuan, lu tsun-fu, li kuang-hsiang, hsu hai-tao, li ping, hua nan, kuo lin-hsiang, chang tien-yun, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, pai hsiang-kuo, hsu pin, chang ju-kuang, chan hai-ying, sun hung-chen, luan hsueh-wen, lu nan-chiao, li yuan, liu li-feng, chao yang, tu tung-chin, shen jun-sheng, tung chih-chang, su huan-ching, lo yuan-fa, li tsai-shan, kao wei-sung, chen pin, ma chieh, peng fang-fu, liu tao-sheng, chou hsi-han, chou jen-chieh, wang wan-lin, kao chen-chia, tu yi-teh, lu jen-tsan, wang hsin, pan yen, liu chu-ying, mei chia-sheng, ma chin-chang, cheng chun, tsou yen, kuang jen-nung, hsueh shao-ching, kao hou-liang, tu yu-fu, yang ta-lun, chao lan-tien, kuang yu-min, wu hsin-chuan, chung hui, kung tsung-chou, sung cheng-chih, liu lu-chang, li hsin, ting pen-chun, li yuan-ming, wu lieh, chen fa-hung, liao cheng-mei, fu hsien-hui, wang ting, yen chia-an, yu ching-shan, mou li-shan, han yu-ching, chang hsing-tsan, yao kuo-min, ho chin-nien, sung ching-sheng, lin pin, chung jen-fang, chao chieh, huang tsu-hua, yang kun-shan, yu ting, yeh tsao, chiu hsiang-tien, han chen-kuo, li chen, hu chi-tsai, wang yao-nan, tsui ping, wu hung, tang kai, yen ching-ti, liu yueh-sheng, hsieh ming, chen hsin-shan, sung wei-shih, tsui tien-min, lo hua-sheng, peng hai-kuei, pieh tsu-hou, hsiao chun-hsien, liu chin-hsuan, ho hui-yen, lan ting-hui, chi chien-chai, kuo yen-lin, wang hung-chuan, wang kuei-teh, yueh hsin-kuang, chou shih-chung, chou yung; li tung-han, tsui lun, lung chen-piao, chen wan-lan, huang ping, fan yang-chun, wu chao-tung, chu pei-yung, chu chia-lin, liao han-sheng, wang hsin-ting, ho kuang-hua, yen kuei-yao, kuo hua-jo, kao ti-chien, wang yun-jui, han shuang-ting, tuan su-chuan, nieh chi-feng, yang chen, chen chung-min, tao han-chang, kuo kuang, sun po, liu chung, yang kuang-lung, ho teh-ching, lin chien, li ping-ling, tung chao, li hsi-wen, teng hai-ching, wu hsien-en, hsiao wen-chiu, chang yun-lung, sung yu-lin, tu wen-ta, ma wei-hua, wang chen-hsiang, wan hai-feng, liu hai-ching, hsiao hsuan-chin, hsu shen-chi, chang nan-sheng, huang chen-tang, chang cheng-kuang, chen jen-hung, chen hsiang, hsu kuang-yu, chih hao-tien, hsu hsin, li pao-chi, yi jui-lun, liu fu, chung hui-kun,

li chung-chi, yang sen, tseng shao-tung, pan yung-ti, li kang, yang kun, chiu wei-kao, tsou ping-kuang, wang yi-chih, chen chieh, wang meng-hua and chang chung-fa;

leading members of the peking municipal party committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the municipal workers, youth, women and worker militia organizations: liu shao-wen, wan li, yang shou-shan, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting, hsu yun-pei, chao chun-chen, tsao hsien-po, li jui-huan, wang ching-ju, yu chung-hao, keng shih-chung, li chin-hua, so lien-sheng, chang hsueh-chun, liu ping, chen hsin-min, fu yu-fang, hsu kuang, liu kuei-ying, sung shun-ying, pai hsien-pan, wang chih-hua, wang chun-ping, kuan chi-hsiang;

present at the reception were also hsiung fu, hu sheng, cheng fang-wu, hu chiao-mu, kung yuan, wu hsiu-chuan, sung jen-chiung, ouyang chin, lin tieh, tseng sheng, lu cheng-tsao, chen man-yuan, liu hsing, tseng yung-chuan, tseng chuan-liu, wu liang-ping, hu li-chiao, ma wen-jui, chang ching-fu, chang chia-fu, chang chen, kuang fu-chao, li chang, li yi-mang, chiang yi-chen, yang chi-ching, yang hsiu-feng, sun ta-kuang, chiang nan-hsiang, chi yen-ming, han kuang, shen chi-chen, li li-chun, fan chin, yang cheng-wu, hsiao hsiang-jung, wang shang-jung, liu shao-wen, fu chiu-tao, hsiao hua, liu chih-chien, liang pi-yeh, fu chung, peng ming-chih, han chen-chi, jao cheng-hsi, li hsueh-san, li yao, yu li-chin, wang hui-chiu, wu ke-hua, hsiang shou-chih, su chin, ouyang yi, cheng shih-tsai, chang wen-chou, tan yu-lin, li shou-hsuan, kuo wei-cheng, chen ho-chiao, li chu-kuei, chung chi-kuang, lin hao, chang nai-keng, mo wen-hua, fu chung-pi, huang hsin-ting, lin yueh-chin, and hsueh ming;

model workers and peasants, combat heroes, advanced workers in various fields and representatives of outstanding units in criticizing lin piao and confucius, educated youth settled in the countryside, "may 7" cadre schools, worker-peasant-soldier students, red guards and urban neighbourhoods: yang erh-su, yang yen-chun, chang shu-jui, pan kuei-jung, pan shih-lin, li hsiu-cheng, ting kuang-hsi, ting chih-hui, ku hsiang-yu, lu pao-cheng, wang chuan-yi, pao chu, li min, yun jen-hsiang, chi peng-chen, wang chung-yun, lu chao-yi, chou kun-chiao, hu chan-chen, yang ming-jung, wang hai, tsai teh-hsin, tung pei, wang chien-cheng, li shih-ying, chen miao-yung, liu fu-yuan, han kuei-chin, chang chen-peng, chang yung-chang, tung shuang-chiang, han tao, tang hung-chang, tu shang-shui, li kuo-chung, cheng tzu-an, pai kao-hsien, yen jen-hou, wang yen, chi tung-chiang, hu hsueh-pu, yu hung-sheng, ma wei-li, wei kuo-chang, liu chia-shen, tsao ke-hsueh, wang sheng-liang, liu kuang-sheng, tung wen-chieh, chang pei-yu, chou ho-ping, chang ping-hai, yu wen-ping, chung ching-an, chen cheng-kun, hsu kuo-ju, chang kuo-yu, lo chiao-huang, li hung-wen, liu hsi-kang, sun chih-chung, ma chun-ying, hsu chien-hua, yang kang-ming, wang sheng-chiang, niu chien-yi, huang kuang-ting, liu yung-ching, wang lien-lin, niu yu-min, tsou hsing-chu, chang hsiao-kuei, chu teh-wang, jen chun-hai,

chu tung-liang, lu ching-kang, wang li-fang, tien chen, liu shang-hsi, chen sheng-hung, liu chia-ku, wang hua-cheng, yu shih-ho, li en-chung, hou hsiu-chung, hsiao huai-an, hsu shih-chiang, chung kai, meng ching-ho, chiao yu-jung, yen feng-kang, li ching-hsien, sung ching-chung, kao chang-ho, yang chun, li lu-jung, sung tse-min, kung hsiu-ying, chiang hsin-chih, cheng ching-fang, chang pi-chen, wang chien-ming, wang chia-ying, feng hui-wen, hsu kai-hsi, chen pao-chih, chang hsi-tien, yang yen, shao kuo-yu, hu jen-shou, chao shu-chen, kuo ying-fu, huang ying-fu, han pao-jui, fu wen-chi, chin hua-fang, chang li-chiang, shan hsiu-chun, huang min-wei, li chang-an, shih hung-chih, wang shu-ching, wang chiao-ti, liu jui-tien, liu ai-tung, jen shu-fen, po tai-ho, chao an-liang, li yung-kuei, chou tien-wen, hao chin-hung, chang jun-tsun, chen fang, tsai lien-li, pai shu-mao, wang chih-kuo, fu chu-lin, chang hui-sheng, chou chung-wen, kuo chun-mei, liu chuan-ping, wang chi-ping, yang min-yi, ma li-chen, li wen, sung yu-chin, wang chun-ko, feng yu-ming, chao li-fu, wen chao-kuo, chang so-chu, kuo hsueh-yi, kuo hsing-yi, tang fu-jung, tien pao-chung, lu chen-lai, tsou pen-li, wang tzu-yen, yang kuei-wang, liu wen-pien, yang liang-tso, chen yung-shan, wu en-yu, chen fu-han, chou ming, liu chen-chiang, chang yu-ming, tai feng-chen, chang chien-hua, kuo kuei-shan, niu shih-feng, liu hung, yang ke-kung, peng ming-chuan, chih liu-cheng, ho hou-wen, chu ming-yuan, chang shu-fang, wang nien-chung, chang tai-shun, li chin-kuei, tai lien-chi, lei fa-chen, sun chuan-kuei, chen ching-tai, li teh-liang, keng chen-hua, hsu yu-lien, ting pao-ken, wang chih-hsueh, yang hsin-yu, li chiu-teh, chang yin-hsien, wang sheng, wu chi-hsiu, wang yung-kuei, chang chin-shui, huang ching, yang yu-hsia, wang yu-nien, chang chung, chang ching-hua, wang ping-an, wang tzu-kuei, chang chien-hsiang, tu hung-li, meng ching-lan, sung shu-min, li kuang-chu, chang chi-tsung, wang shao-chi, chung wu-chun, ma chang-yuan, sun shuang-keng, wu kuei-chen, chen wei-tse, hsing shu-hui, chang pi-chen, sun ju, wang lung-kuei, liu teh-chun, kuei yu-peng, hsieh ming-chiu, wang wan-chuan, chang ya-hui, li chin-tung, li yen-mo, ju miao-ling, liu yen-jung, li wen-yi, pao hsueh-li, li shu-lan, kuo tseng-lung, chiang kuo-tung, liu wan-chou, ko hsi-liang, chang yu-lan, hou teh-feng, feng chen-fu, ho shu-ying, chang kuei-mien, sung chen-kang, liu cheng-ying, li wen-kuei, tsui tan-chi, ku sheng-ti, li chin-mei, li yung-chuan, ting chen, tsai teh-yuan, chang chen-ching, li tsun-chih, ma feng-ming, wang chen-jung, chen chi-nien, wang shun-tung, kuo yin-chen, wang chuan-tsun, pai kuei-chun, hsia lien-sheng, liu wen-yi, su hsin-min, chi tai-wang, chao yu-chen, hsu wen-hua, chi chin-kai, shan chun-ling, chung hai-cheng, tung tai-ho, chao hsiang, hsin chang-kuang, tai en-pu, yu hung-chieh, hsieh ping-chen, chang jui-yun, ho ta-chang, li chiao-yun, chang lei, chen cheng-chun, chang shu-chin, chang ching-chi, li chao-yuan, liu jung-shu, yu shu-lan, tso hsiang-shun, mao wen-lin, hou hsi-hua, sun cheng-fang, chang yen, li chia-fu, li hsi-chiao, sun ying-chu, chen tsai-ping, ko pao-lin, kao teh-yuan, hao chuan-kun, kang wei-chih, jen chun-chin, hsiao ai-ying, hsieh hsiu-ying, chao kuei, chien pao-teh, chin huai-hsin, liu chin-hua, chao kuei, hou teh-hsing, chang fu-hou, tung

shu-hsiang, chou pen-han, li feng-nien, chang chun-ying, chiao yu-chen, tsui chien-chung, chang yueh-o, wang tien-hua, wang yen-wen, li ching-wang, wang chia-fu, liu cheng-kuang, chang chin-yi, wang hai-chu, cheng shan-ju, yang yu-shan, liu ke-chien, wang wu-ying, wu ming-yuan, chiao tien-chung, sui chu-tsai, chang tien, chang yung, li shu-chin, kao chan-cheng, tsui pao-chuan, miao wen-kuang, wang kuo-chen, li chun-lin, chia yen-yen, chiao teh-pin, wang chih-wei, pang pao-wen, wei chung-yuan, han cha-hsien, wei mei-yun, wang kuang-mei, yang kuei-ching, pai su-o, ma chin-chih, tsui su-chin, chao shu-o, chang yi-hsin, chiu chen-yi, tu yen-tseng, liang min-fang, liu chin-sheng, chao hsiu-ying, chou teh-chun, tang yung-lin, shao chun-huan, wang fu-jung, wu chiang, tsou hsueh-chen, fang wen-ying, tung chu-chin, li fang-chih, cheng yuan-fa, kuo hsiu-chen, tuan chung-lien, li feng-ying, hsu chao-tsai, shang ying, li feng-ying, chou ke, yueh yu-fen, wang chien, wang ching-jui, tsao chih-ting, wang chiu-chiang, li hsiu-chin, liu chi-sheng, liu cheng-hsiu, han kuei-jung, sun wen-kuei, chiu tien-ying, chang shu-hui, wu chan-chiang, chen ting-chu, chang kuo-hua, chang shu-jung, yuan lan-yueh, chien yueh-ping, hou hsiu-chen, kung teh-sheng, wang tsai-yun, cheng ya-chen, li tung-lin, chang yu-liang, yi mei-teh, wan feng-ling, jen hai-chun, ma yu-liang, tien chen-hua, mo jung-hsiang, hsiang shih-hua, hsieh chin-hai, jan chen-ming, wang pao-hua, tai feng-hsiao, su yu-hua, su kuo-feng, yang lieh-hsun, yu shu-lan, chang hsiu-hua, chao shih-tai, li chien, feng chin, tu ta-lung, shih shun-pang, liu wan-hsiang, cheng shih-ming, miao chang-keng, li chun-tien, hsueh hsiu-ying, tang chin-jui, fu hsiao-hsiao, chang shih-wen, hou chi-chun, jen cheng-shui, wang yu-ju, liu kang-ying, chih wen-ming, li yung-tsai, chen kuo-wei, liu teh-chun, chang yu-hung, huang wei-tung, tung chao-hsu, chang ju-liang, chia yu-hsing, chin yao-kuo, lo yu-feng, ho hsiu-fang, li jung-chun, huang yu-chen, ma yu-chao, pai yu-min, tsou jui-lu, chang chu-ping, li sheng, li hsiu-fang, lei pei-hsi, wang hsueh-li, chin kuang-an, chin jui-yu, wang pao-kuei, han feng-chi, li chung-an, hsieh chih-chiao, yang teng-ling, yang lin, wang yin, wu yuan-fu, chia ting-jang, wang chun-ling, chang teh-yu, yang ta-lien, fu chiang, chang hai-tien, chiang chin-tsai, tsao shu-fen, feng kuang-tai, tung hsi-fu, kang chung-fang, chien chen-ken, chang yin-sheng, chang yi-sheng, ho yi-chang, wang chi-tsang, yeh tsu-sheng, han hua-nien, pai yun-chi, yin li wen, ma hua-peng, sung hei-chih, chao yu-hsin, wang ken-chi, kung pao-chin, li cheng-chun, chen tsung-liang, huang cheng-chun, liu chieh, chang jui-hua, huang pao-ying, tsai yung-chuan, cheng yuan-ching, wen shih-hsin, chu hsiu-ying, chang yao-tsun, chang jui-hsiang, kao yu-lin, li kuo-an, liu chien-ying, chang kuei-hua, wang pao-chih, man shu-chin, liang kuo-lin, ma chun-shou, yao fa, ma ming-yen, wang jui-chu, chen shu-chuan, chao chien, wang chih-wei, chang chi-ming, chen shun-an, chia pao-hua, chang hung-shun, chang yin-hua, wang hsing-jung, liu wen-hsin, chang chiu-jung, jen heng-tai, liu chang-wen, pai shu-min, pi chih-hua, liu shao-ying, tuan chiang-hung, tsui hsiu-chun, jen chih-ping, wan chi-hsiang, kao hsiu-ying, liu tien-kuei, wu yi-kan, li kuei-sheng, liu meng-chang, ma chin-luan, chao feng-chou, chang shu-fen,

tang hung, chang chen-kuo, shen chih-yuan, chao chih-hung, chang ping-kuei, liu shu-hsiang, liu hsiu-ling, tien yung, ma jung, li ying, yu tung-lai, yuan mao-chang, chia teh-chin, hsi jun-chen, yuan chen-kang, yuan chin-hsiu, li chih-ching, keng chiu-fen, liu tun-ping, sun jen, feng chien-fang, jen hsi, chuan en-ju, tien shih-ju, tsu lun-ting, piao shang-chuan, li chun-li, hou yen-kun, tzu yu-chun, chao chan-hsi, wu ke-ching, wang teh-yuan, teng shou-pin, chia ho-chang, huang erh-hsiu, hsu hua-kuei, pien kuei-ling, sun hsi-wen, chao san-chun, wu tsai-tao, chang tao-mi, li yen-ping, li hsing-wang, li yen-chun, yang ai-jung, chin yu-chin, wang yi-chun, sun chih-pao, chou ya-chieh, yin tseng-wu, wang shu-chin, shen kuang-sheng, chu tien-hua, chou han-ching, chen ping-shen, tu yu-lan, yueh kuei-chen, pai feng-ming, mi peng-fang, chang wei-ning, su teh-shih, yun shu-jung, yueh lan-chen, wang shu-chi, chang mao-chun, hui ah-chun, hsi chang-heng, shen shu-chen, chang chun-hsiang, wang chin-lung, chao sheng-li, lou wen-pin, tung pei-yu, chang feng-wen, wu lan-fen, ai hung-chien, tsai ping-chiao, yu hsueh-min, chiang hung-chun, chao kuei-chen, chiang pao-an, chang tao-jung, chen kuo-hua, sheng chih-ho, yang so-chi, feng chih-kao, tsang kuei-jung, kuo yung-fu, li hsin-chiao, li wen-yu, chang chun-ching, hsu hsien-chin, li shuang-chen, chang tsan-ting, chang lai-fu, mieh ying-jung, wang chih-fen, che feng-hsi, chang hung-tao, wang che-tung, chang wan-chun, tuan ko-yi, chia chun-chi, wang wen-chieh, li chun-cheng, wang chiang, fu chuan-hai, yu tung-sheng, tiao fu-chen, li shu-hua, liu hsi, sun hsiu-yu, pan cheng-li, li huan-lin, yuan jung-chang, han kuei-chun, kao tzu-hsing, wu tsui-lien, li kai-ping, kuo su-hsiang, nieh mei-ling, wang lai-chen, wang yen-hsiang, wang kuo-sheng, chang lin-tung, pi jung-fang, chen yu-feng, li shu-jung, tien chun, li shu-ping, wu shih-jung, pu yi-chang, wang ping-kung, feng teh-lin, liu yao-min, yang pei-hsien, cheng yin-tang, chao chih-hsi, chao ping-hsien yin wei-chen, wang tien-chun, tien lai-tzu, li chin-shan, wang ting-fu, chen yung-hsiang, yang hsi-shun, huang chen-sheng, chao hsueh-ling, li kuo-chen, hsu kuei-yi, li shu-lin, wang peng, chen yu, chang shu-hua, chang han-ying, ting shih-tseng, chang nai-ming, shih ming, sun pei-shan, chen chi-hsiang, wang tung-pao, cheng tsung-che, chang chen-jung, kao chun, li hsiu-yu, fu chang-peng, yen chung-mao, shih yu-hai, chin su-hua, li jui-ho, tsui chang-kuei, chang lien-tse, tien shu-lan, feng chung-wu, wang jui-lung, wu kuang-hsin, chu tsung-yi, liu pao-cheng, liu chi, chang yun-pu, chang wang, sung jung, lei yun-hsiang, mei chiu-lan, tang ya-chun, fu hsiao-lu, lu chun-lin, ma huai-ying, wu wen-hsin, sun yu-hsiu, yang teh-an, yang kuo-hua, wang teh-hsiu, yen chao-hua, li ching-yu, hsu ching-wen, li chin, jen lien-cheng, chao kuo-tsang, chao shu-hsiang, pu tien-yu, kao yung-lai, sun yu-chang, hu yu-lan, wang chien-tsai, wang tung-hsia, yang kuei-chin, wang shu-hsia, pan yen-sheng, ting huan-chang, wang ming-ju, wang tso-lin, chao ping-sen, wang ya-lan, tu wen, pai chun-yun, chao teng-chin, li pao-chen, fang li, lu hsin-min, wang chuan-jen, liu fu-lai, li ping, chiang wen-chun, wang chih-chi, chao nien-tseng, li ku-shan, chang kuei-fu, wu shu-jung, wang kuei-ying, hsi ya-hua, wang feng-tung, tso tai-hsing, kyomumet niaz, mao chih-chiang, kan chang-yu, li chao-ling,

chen chih-sheng, huang shuai, chang hsiu-chen, chiang shih-chieh, chang shu-fan, li yen, miao hung-kuei, wang kuang-jui, liu fu-tang, wei hsiang-ju, wang cheng-chih, chang lu, chao hsiu-chuan, chang yung-li, tsao chuan-hsiang, tsai hsi-ju, kuo hsiu-yun, wang en-chia, wang chin-ko, jen yu-ling, yang kuei-chen, chang shu-chin, hsin hsiu-ying, lu kuei-jung, li chung-chun, hsing yin-chu, hsu fu, wang li-shan, wang shih-yu, li chi-tseng, yu hsiang-chin, chiao lien-sheng, wang yi-kao, sun hung-chih, chiang chin-chin, pao szu-shun, liu wen-chih, lei yang, chao jen-sheng, hu chin-ying, chang wen, li keng-hsin, liu pao-chin, wang che-chun, feng shang-ming, wang hung-chang, chia chung-hsin, wang fu-min, yang tso-chou, lin chih-wen, hsing shun-fang, li hsiu-ying, jen ming-liang, kao pao-an, wang hsing-hua, tien yi, yu fu-kao, chou feng-lin, yin chieh-yen, chang en-chi, yin mao-chen, huang hu, yao teng-chih, chou che-fu, liu tien-pi, chao yu-chin and ma ching-chien;

representatives of the central organs of the party and government and other quarters in peking: chiang kuang-ching, li chih-kang, han chih-yi, lu pao-yi, wang shao-lin, shih lin-feng, shih huang, fan ting-fang, pai meng-hsiang, chen yi-fu, chin yi, fan wei-liang, cheng ping-jan, wang hsiu-sheng, chu hsi-ping, chao feng-wu, yin chia-shih, meng kuang-chuan, liang chih-chiang, liu cheng-chu, keng chang-pao, ma chin-ying and chen sheng-keng;

deputies to the national people's congress, members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and personages of other walks of life: sha chien-li, chang chih-jang, ho chi-feng, chang ke-hsia, chen li, hu tzu-ying, yeh sheng-tao, huang chang-shui, chuang ming-li, yang fu-ching, chang han-ying, wang chu-chien, tan chen, lin li-ju, hsieh ping-hsin, feng yu-lan, ma chien, chien wei-chang, liu ta-nien, liu chung-jung, wu tso-jen, yen hsin-min, fei hsiao-tung, wu wen-tsao, hou ching-ju, cheng tung-kuo, chin yi-chih, li ming-yang, chien chang-chao, cheng szu-yuan, cha yi-ping, hua feng-hsiang, wang ke-chun, ngapo tsirten-choga, kan tzu-sen, li cheng, ho szu-yuan, wu mao-sun, wang pao-chen, li chun-lung, li ping-heng, liu yao-chang, chou chia-pin, li wen-yi, shen tzu-chiu, wu keng-mei, yi mei-hou, huang ting-chen, wu chan, sun cheng-pei, li chun-ching, hsu meng-shan, liu pin-yi, chang chieh, yu li-chun, chao chun-mai, ling chi-han, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, fan han-chieh, chen yi-sung, sung wei-pin, kuo yu-shou, chao ming-che, li tieh-cheng, chiang chung-kuang, wu ying-fu, lin sheng-chung, wang ah-hsiung, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, liu yun-sheng, chang hsueh-ming, hsia hsiang, pu chieh-hsiu, ku chun-cheng, ting kung-nan, an shih-wei, chen mu-sen, chang kuo-chi, wu yi-hsiu, hsu yin-hsiang, chang fang-tso, chen shih-hsiang, chen chia-yung, kuo mu-sun, wei chien-kung, wang wei-yu, kuan jui-wu, chu lin;

representatives of science and technology and education circles: hsu chieh, liu pai-lo, chen hsueh-chuan, chen yu-chuan, ho kuang-chien, yeh yao-hsien, ho ou-li, ku kang-lo, chen yung-ling, chin shan-pao, hu chao-sen, kao liang, sun teh-ho,

wu hsien-chuan, shen erh-yen, chai kuang-ming, min en-tse, wu yueh-chin, fan wei-tang, shen hung, liu ta-cheng, kao shih-yi, yang chih-chiang, tsao pen-hsi, wang cheng-shu, yeh teh-tsan, chen yung-min, lo pei-lin, mu ching-hsien, chang hsing-ying, liu shih-hua, chang hsueh-tung, tang chung-wen, chen chin-teh, chang shih-piao, lu chun-hsiu, chang lien-pin, liu shih-yi, jen hsin-min, chuang feng-kan, lu ching-chun, yeh cheng-kuang, wang teh-kuei, feng hsi-hua, chen huai-chin, chiao shih-chiung, yang chia-chih, mao ho-nien, chiang ju-chin, chou wan-chun, li cheng-kuang, yu sung-shun, chang wen-chih, tan pao-hsien, liu chi-chou, ko shao-jung, yao yung-yang, yeh pei-ta, kao heng, kuo ta-li, chao chi-pin, hsia nai, jen chi-yu, tang tao, lu shu-hsiang, ku chien-kang, yin tsan-hsun, chien san-chiang, chang wen-yu, yang chung-chien, ku kung-hsu, tong shu-hui, ku pin-yuan, sun ai-ling, liu chia-jui, chen ching-jun, chang kuo-lin, tao shih-yen, chang yen, wei hsin-cheng, ma chang-an, hung chia-lien, hua liang-ming, wang teh-chao, liu ai-feng, yeh lai-shih, tai po-tao, shen chung-yi, chang lien-hua, liang shou-pan, wang shou-wu, chang hsiu, lai yu-hsiang, hu han-chuan, chen hsin, liu en-lan, wang lien-lung, hsiao ying, liu ping, lu ying-chung, li ke-kang, hsia chen-huan, huang chang-ning, wu chao-min, wang shih-min, tang yi-chieh, tien yu-ching, fan ta-jen, huang yen-ting, tu chin-hsiang, liu chang-hung, fu feng-chen, kuo yu-heng, sun jung-ping, wang lien-ti, hung hsueh-tuan, sung chin-lan, yen jui-chen, pang yao-lin, mei chun-hsiu, tu kuei-sen, ma cheng-chieh, ho huan-chi, chao yu-chin, chang chun-ying, chuko jui-ching, shao hsu-chun, wang yu-lan, kuo hsin-hua, sun pao-hung, wang tao-hsiang, tao chieh-li, liu chin, wang fu-chen, tang shu-sen, ho tsui-ping, wang shih-chih, tsung chih-tang, chin hsing-nan, wu chung-hua, yu chia-shan, hsu chi, chang ten-fu, chang ping-chun, ting ta-chung, su tien-chung, wang chien, li ken-hsu, an chao-chun, chang po, hua ke-chuan, chu yen-chi, tseng hsiang-lin, chang hao, wang hai-hua, chang shih-wen;

representatives of culture and art circles tan fu-ying, kuang chien-lien (hung hsien nu), yuan shih-hai, kao yu-chien, tu chin-fang, liu chang-yu, li chin-chuan, chang yung-mei, feng chih-hsiao, li kuang, li wei-kang, hsueh ching-hua, yu lei-ti, wang kuo-hua, tu ming-hsin, li cheng-hsiang, sung chen, cheng po-chia, chang chun-tseng, tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, hung hsueh-fei, yang chun-hsia, ma yung-an, chou chung-chun, kao mu-kun, chang chun-chiu, chao yen-hsia, li mu-liang, keng chi-chang, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun, liu chuang, tien feng, tung hsiang-ling, shen chin-po, chi shu-fang, hu kuan-shih, ho meng-li, wang meng-yun, li chung-shan, wang shu-yuan, chang mei-chuan, sung yu-ching, chang chun-chiu, hsieh tieh-li, chien chiang, cheng yin, hsieh fang, yu yang, tsui wei, li wen-hua, wang hsiung, hsueh lei, hao yu-sheng, shih mei-yin, chin wei-hsin, hu ko, cheng po-fan, kang mien-tsung, kuo lan-ying, chang chun, yuan shui-pai, ya ma, li ching-teh, li shao-chun, kao sheng-lin, liu ping-yi, chu feng-po, chang yueh-nan, hu sung-hua, liu teh-hai, min hui-fen, wang chang-yuan, ma yu-mei, hao yu-chi, yu hsun-fa, wu yen-tse, chu hsi-chuan, li jen-tang, hsiao wen-yen, li hsiao-chia, yang hsiao-yen, feng wan-hung,

chu su-ying, tsai kuo-po, pai shu-hsiang, hsu chieh, li yung-hai, han chung-chieh, tsai yao-hsien, chang li-min, chang yi, yen su, wang lien, li chung-lin, liang ta-cheng, lo kuang-ta, ku yuan, li hsiang-chun, shih hsi-lai, liao ping-yen, hsu hung-ying, chu hsiu-fen, tung chun-kung, pan chi-hung, lo kuei-hsia, hou pao-lin, ma chi, hao jan, chang shu-kuei, wang feng-chih, tsao yu, li hsueh-ao, wang yu-chen, chu kuei-chuan, chao chih-tien, liang hou-min, tan chih-yuan, fan kang, mao chan-chun, cheng wan-lung, chen chi-tung, chen ya-ting, wang hsin-kang, chang tung-liang, chang yung-shou, li yen, tsai chi-wei, li chun, lu chu-kuo, chu hsin-yun, wei lin-yu, yang ya-chin, shih lo-meng, hu teh-feng, hu peng, ma yu-tao, chia shih-chun, ma kuo-kuang, chang kuo-liang, chang ying-che, wu nan-ping, wang chen, shih lei;

representatives of press and publication circles: tsui chi, li hsi-fan, yang lieh-shen, yeh ching-yu, liu chih-ping, fan jung-kang, yu cheng, hsun chun-jung, hu hsi-tao, tu hsiu-hsien, wu chen-chao, feng tung-shu, ku chien-peng, yang fu-mien, hsu yi-ming, yang fu-tien, lu yu-fu, sung shu-fen, chou hai-ying, hung ko-nan, chang sheng-li, li hua, kung ling-to, chang hsing-yun, liu fu-chin, mou sen, liu chia-chi, chu chun, wu kai-liu, hsieh kung-wang, shao hua-tse, teng jih-chao, li po-ti, yu pao-chu, teh chi, chang cheng-lang, lung chien, chin sha, wang ching, shen liang, chiang wei-pu, wang yi, li kuo-jen, yang mu-chih, lu shih-kuang, peng hsi-pin, chang tieh-fu, huang sen, sun yi-ching, hsu wei-cheng, fang tzu-hsing, liu shang-hua, chu yu-chiung, li pu, chang hsuan-kuo, sun shu-lan, yang shu-yueh;

representatives of health circles: huang chia-szu, lu chih-chun, wu chieh-ping, wu chieh, yueh mei-chung, tao shou-chi, wu huan-hsing, chao hsi-wu, chang yun-lin, ma yu-ying, chang ta-jung, chu chang-keng, ku fang-chou, sung cheng-lien, wu wei-jan, han tsung-chi, tso ke-ming, wang hsin-teh, shen li-chen, li hsiu-chen, li hung-chiung, pien chih-chiang, liu yu-tang, li chung-hsiang, chao ping-nan, chu fu-tang, hans muller, nakamura, hsueh li-hua, chang shu-fang, chin ying, liang ju-chuan, shih ching-hua, liu ching, mo yu-chin, ma pen-liang, wang chung-cheng, wang chi-hsien, tung shu-feng, kuo fu-chin, wang shu-fang, kuan yu-po, yu shu-chuang, mou chun-lan, wang pao-en, yen tien-yu, wang shu-fen, hsin yu-ling, lu chin-han, chiu hsin-chuan, wang ta-wan, li chun-fang, li shou-ti, wang chang-yeh, yang hui-wen, hu chuan-kuei, chang hsu-ling, yu jen-tsun, chou feng-chin, tsai chiao, huang ke-wei, tuan kuo-sheng, chiang szu-chang, huang wan, wang shih-wen, tsui chih-ying, chu chao, wang ku-pen;

representatives of sports circles: tung shou-yi, hsu yin-sheng, li fu-jung, chang hsieh-lin, sun mei-ying, chiu chung-hui, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih, li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting, liang ko-liang, hu yu-lan, chang li, chou shu-sen, tang hsien-hu, hou chia-chang, chang kuang-ming, cheng feng-jung, chen chia-chuan, hsiao chieh-ping, tsai chang-hsi, chou mao-chia, sung mei-hua, chi lieh-yun, lin sen-lin, tseng kuei-ying, chung shao-chen, li kung-cheng, chao ying-hua, nien wei-szu, chang chun-hsiu, chi wu-sheng, chien cheng-hai, li shih-hua, fang feng-ti, chu chia-ming, chi li-hsia, wang wei-

chien, liao jun-tien, chiang shao-yi, tsai huan-tsung, ning hsiao-lin, huang chiang-hui, yuan chia-chih, chao pi, li ya-min, li shu-lan, chen ching-hsi, wang fu-chou, wu tsung-yueh, mima drashi, kao hung-yun, chang li-hua, wang ju-nan, wang chin-yu, hsu ying-chao, ma chien-hua, wang yuan-chieh, fan teh-hua, wu fu-shan, ma chia-yi, wang chun-sheng, wu chi-hua, lu ting, chou hsing, fu ho-chin.

also present at the reception were lu tung, lien kuan, tan tung, drashi wongshih, wang yu-ping, mao yuan-hsin, chang shu-teh and hsiao mu.

representatives of overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao kan wen-fang, tang lock ping, jorge tai, ho chao-kao, chen chun-hao, teng kan-lin, lowe gang moon, hsin chih, huang han-wen and wang kuan-cheng were present.

Office of State Council Gives Reception in Honor of Overseas Chinese and Foreigners of Chinese Origin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

the office of the state council gave a reception at the banquet hall of peking hotel at noon today to entertain overseas chinese and foreigners of chinese origin who are now in peking attending national day celebrations and visiting relatives.

they are from many countries and regions of the five continents.

the reception was presided over by wu ching-tung, a leading member of the office of the state council.

present were leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, tsai hsiao, lin li-yun, ma wen-po, liu yu-fa and liu yi.

present were also kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents in japan; tang lock ping, president of the china beneficence in peru; jorge tai, counsellor of the china beneficence in peru; and lowe gang moon, vice-president of the chinese-canadian friendship association, victoria b.c., canada; and over 400 well-known overseas chinese from the federal republic of germany, laos and madagascar, including hsin chih, chen chun-hao, teng kan-lin and ho chao-kao.

also present were chuan hsi-chuan, member of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress; chen tzu-sheng and sa kung-liao, members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; deputies to the national

people's congress or members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yu yang-tsu, chuang ming-li, wu chan, su hui, wu yi-hsiu, wu huan-hsing, chiu chi, chang kuo-chi, hung szu-szu, yi mei-hou, chung ching-fa, huang chang-shui, lu hsin-yuan, li mei and lin hsiu-teh, and leading members of departments concerned tien ping, hu cheng-fang, hsu han-ping, chu man-ping, chao kuan-chi, yin shang-chih, chang chang and ching pu-chun.

More Than 2,000 Foreign Friends Attend National Day Reception Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

more than 2,000 foreign friends from the five continents this evening attended the reception given by premier chou en-lai in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. besides those seated at the main table, they included:

american friends frank coe and sol adler; ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen cong hoa, vice-president of the viet nam federation of trade unions; xhelil gjoni, leader of the delegation of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of people) of albania and chief editor of "zeri i popullit"; nils holmberg, member of the central committee of the swedish communist party, and his wife maricka holmberg; takuro shimada, leader of the delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association; kenzi mitsiharu, leader of the friendship delegation of directors of japanese newspapers associated with the kyodo news agency; katsushi yamamoto, leader of the delegation of japanese bookstores and readers friendly to china; nenokichi kawazu, leader of the visiting group of activists for japan-china friendship; toshiyuki mitsui, leader of the visiting group of activists for japan-china friendship from yamanashi prefecture; nobuyuki nagata, leader of the japanese tokyo-yokohama workers' delegation; kuichiro nakamura, professor of kinki university in osaka, japan, and a leading member of the institute of mao tsetung thought; javid hakim qureshi, member of the punjab provincial assembly, pakistan; miss chandrika bandarannaike, leader of the sri lanka agricultural study delegation; eyeni richard, leader of the delegation of the socialist youth union of the congo; abdel azim mhamed ashri, leader of the men's basketball delegation of egypt; abdul jewad a. nasser, head of the educational touring group of the ethiopian airlines; mexican friends juan larios tolentino and marco antonio duran, council members of the mexico-china people's friendship association, and their wives; guillermo bonfil batalla, leader of the mexican

archaeological delegation, and his wife; virginia chapa de salinas, leader of the visiting group to china of the mexican society of friends of people's china; manuel bernal fernandez, leader of the visiting group to china of the mexican society of friendship with people's china; guzman antillo jose luis and segura matilde, leaders of the group of the mayaland tourist agency of guatemala; romanian scientist glice marie glatz; french friend madame michelle loi; robert hamaide, honorary president of the belgium-china friendship association; gunnar seidenfaden, leader of the danish forestry delegation; roland michener, canadian friendly personage and former governor-general of canada, and his wife; jack scott, leader of the visiting group to china of canadian friendly personages; ross munro, leader of the canadian journalists delegation and president of "the canadian press"; paul sweezy and harry magdoff, progressive american economists and editors-in-chief of the "monthly review", and their wives; professor john s. toll, leader of the u.s. delegation of high energy physicists, and his wife; chen sheng-shen, american mathematician and professor of the university of california, and his wife cheng shih-ning; han suyin, woman writer; margaret a. grant, leader of the october tourist group to china of the australia-china society; henry booley of the victoria branch of the australia-china society; joan e. donley, leader of the autumn tourist group to china of the new zealand-china society; william edward lawrence, president of the local branch of the auckland farmers association, and his wife.

Grand Festivities and Fireworks Display in Peking Mark 25th Anniversary of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

in the past 25 years, the chinese people have forged ahead triumphantly along the broad road of socialism under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the great leader chairman mao. brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm, people of the chinese capital today jubilantly celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the glorious festival of the socialist motherland, at gala garden parties and fireworks display on an unprecedented scale. they were determined to unite as one and continue to advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

chinese party and state leaders attending the gala garden parties and fireworks display were wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-

kuei, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, wu kuei-hsien, chen yun, li fu-chun, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, and vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference teng tai-yuan, shen yen-ping and hsu teh-heng.

li teh-sheng, wei kuo-ching, hsu shih-yu and saifudin attended the national day celebrations in shenyang, nanning, kwangchow and urumchi respectively.

among the distinguished guests attending the gala garden parties and fireworks display were: samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and madame penn nouth; thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, and thakin pe tint, member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and member of the central committee of the communist party of burma; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen con, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; and bo gustafsson, leader of the delegation of cadres of the swedish communist party and vice-chairman of the central committee of the swedish communist party.

peking in the festivities today was a scene of revolutionary vigour, with red flags fluttering over all streets and lanes. tienanmen square flying the five-star red flag looked all the more magnificent. here, 25 years ago, chairman mao personally raised the national flag of socialist china and proclaimed that the chinese people had stood up.

the 25th anniversary of the founding of socialist china finds that the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated and the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in the country is stronger than ever before, socialism is everywhere advancing victoriously and china has friends all over the world. old china, poor and backward, has changed into socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. on the political and ideological front, the chinese people have won tremendous victories in the great proletarian cultural

revolution, smashed the restorationist activities of both the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and shattered the schemes of imperialism and social-imperialism to perpetrate blockade, aggression and subversion against china.

the changes that have taken place in new china over the past quarter of a century have filled the chinese people with extraordinary excitement and joy. a million people in the capital today joined in the gala parties and other festivities and many more watched the fireworks display in the evening. this year's national day festivities were more colourful and joyous than those of the previous years.

some 6,000 guests from more than 80 countries and regions received a rousing welcome at the garden parties and other centres of festivities.

at the entrances to the six major parks, groups of children in holiday dress waved bouquets, played music and performed dances in enthusiastic greetings to the distinguished guests from various countries and other people who arrived for the gala festivities.

a great variety of dramas, song and dance items and other performances at the parks sang warm praises of the achievements in the socialist revolution and construction in the past 25 years and extolled the new socialist things, new atmosphere and new trend that had emerged since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. revolutionary art inspired the people with the determination to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and added to their confidence in future victories. a veteran steel-maker said: "there is a world of difference between what it was 25 years ago and what it is today. slaves of the capitalists in the old society, we workers are masters of the state today. whenever i think of this, i feel i have inexhaustible strength." the worker is now a member of a spare-time theoretical study group in his plant.

many spare-time theorists from among the workers, peasants and soldiers were at the gala parties today. they are active in studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and criticizing lin piao and confucius. by broadening and deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius for a long time, the chinese people will further enhance their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the socialist motherland will never change its political colour.

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and militia representatives received a warm welcome

in the parks as they joined in the festivities. many militia representatives watched the suite "battle of hsisha" in the tientan park. among them were wu hsien-feng, a representative of the militia on the hsisha islands, and chihyatapieke, a militia representative who had taken part in capturing a soviet revisionist plane which intruded into china's air space over sinkiang and carried out espionage. after the performance, people cheered and applauded the militia representatives and warmly praised them for their brilliant victories in defending the socialist motherland. the armymen and civilians expressed their determination to heighten vigilance, defend the motherland, liberate the motherland's sacred territory taiwan, and be ready at all times to eliminate all enemy intruders.

among the jubilant holiday makers were taiwan compatriots in peking and compatriots from hongkong and macao, patriotic overseas chinese and other patriotic personages here for the national day celebrations. in the chungshan park, scores of taiwan compatriots from the united states and japan and other taiwan compatriots residing in peking listened attentively to a woman singer from the people's liberation army singing "taiwan compatriots, my flesh-and-blood brothers". they went onto the stage and sang "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "i like peking's tienanmen" amid rhythmic clapping. a taiwan compatriot declared: "we are determined to wage a common struggle to liberate taiwan exclamation"

beaming with smiles, students of china's minority nationalites joined their brothers and sisters of the han nationality at the garden parties. more than 50 nationalites live in our motherland. for thousands of years they have never been so closely and intimately united as today.

those who were on duty in factories and people's communes today worked with soaring enthusiasm and celebrated the festival by new production records. steel workers started a campaign to set a new output record during the holiday. coal miners were in the heat of a drive to extract more coal. peking's outskirts were a scene of busy harvesting. in the past several days, factories, communes and other grass-roots units held meetings and get-togethers in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of new china.

tienanmen square was brilliantly lighted in the evening. fireworks from four centres both in the city proper and on the outskirts turned the evening sky into a multi-colour kaleidoscope.

in the jubilant festive atmosphere, people were deeply moved as they recalled the past and looked forward to the future. they were keenly aware that the great victories they had won so far were only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li while the road ahead would be longer, the work greater and more arduous.

full of confidence, they pledged to do still better in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, forge a close unity in struggle and persevere in opposing and preventing revisionism. they pledge to develop the excellent situation, build the socialist china into a stronger country so as to make greater contributions to mankind.

in shanghai, tientsin and other cities too, the national day was celebrated on a grand scale today.

Peking Marks National Day with Vigor and Joy

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

peking today celebrated the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china with brimming revolutionary vigour and joy. gala parties, more colourful than ever, drew large crowds of people to the main parks in the capital from early morning.

chinese party and state leaders, leading members of various departments and representatives of people of all walks of life joined the masses in celebrating this red-letter day.

the people's republic of china has traversed the fighting course of 25 years under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the great leader chairman mao. having smashed repeated sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad, the chinese people today greeted this brilliant festival with splendid achievements on all fronts. the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated, the people of various nationalities are more united and socialist revolution and construction are making more rapid advances than ever. semi-colonial, semi-feudal old china has been transformed into socialist new china with the beginnings of prosperity. the constant victories in socialist revolution and construction are a source of inspiration to the whole nation.

on october 1, 1949, chairman mao hoisted the first national flag of the people's republic of china at tienanmen square; the square today looked more magnificent than ever. the five-starred red flag fluttered in the breeze. a huge portrait of chairman mao hung in the middle of the red wall of the tienanmen gate. facing the gate were portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. a portrait of sun yat-sen stood on the southern side of the square. the monument to the people's heroes was surrounded by flowers in bloom.

unity for struggle was a keynote of the festivities. there were red flags everywhere. the six big parks where the gala parties were held were beautifully bedecked. tens of thousands of workers, people's commune members, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, government workers, intellectuals, students, and other peking residents streamed to the parks from early morning.

professional and amateur artists entertained the holiday-makers with theatrical performances. the items presented depict the tremendous changes that have taken place on all fronts in our great motherland over the past quarter of a century and acclaim the new socialist things that have emerged throughout the country.

among the holiday-makers were also patriotic personages, hongkong and macao compatriots and overseas chinese as well as foreign friends from many countries and regions of the five continents.

today's gala parties will last until evening when big fireworks displays begin.

Peking Peasant on China's National Day Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

"in the old days we peasants worked merely to keep ourselves alive or were forced to work for the landlords, but today we are working for the revolution, to build socialism and support the world revolution."

this was stated by yin wei-chen, first secretary of the communist party committee of the huangtukang people's commune in the southern suburbs of the chinese capital.

in a pre-national day interview with hsinhua, the 50-year-old national model peasant said: "over the 25 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the commune members have greatly raised their political consciousness and enhanced their sense of collectivism through the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the party's policies in the socialist education movements, especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

"what is in their mind is how to do more for socialism instead of individual farming and personal prosperity," he added.

his is one of the communes around peking that grow vegetables and supply the urban population with half a kilogramme (about a pound) per head a day. yin wei-chen said: "everybody here concerns himself with the affairs of the state as well as of the world and shares the common desire of growing more vegetables for the revolution. they scorn the old idea of growing vegetables for profits and have taken to the new custom of serving the people wholeheartedly. they grow cabbages, turnips, green pepper, tomatoes and many other vegetables according to state plan and the needs of the consumers."

he said that to grow vegetables for the urban people was a big affair to strengthen the mutual assistance between the town and the countryside and support the socialist construction of the country. "we must see to it that there are always plenty of them, no matter how difficult it is," he said.

by introducing intensive cultivation and advanced methods, the commune has successfully coped with the usual shortages in april, august and september and ensured an ample supply of fresh vegetables in all months.

to see to it that people from various parts of the country get their native vegetables, the commune has successfully grown dozens of new varieties introduced from east and south china provinces, sinkiang and tibet. during the national day holidays this year, there are more than 100 different kinds of vegetables on sale.

"the great change in our commune is due to the fact that we have firmly taken the socialist road of collectivization shown by chairman mao," the labour hero pointed out.

early in 1950, just when the land reform was completed in his village, yin wei-chen formed a permanent mutual aid team with two other poor peasant families. in the following year, they admitted four more families to form the first advanced agricultural producers' cooperative in peking's suburbs and won a bumper harvest by surmounting many difficulties. many more poor peasant families applied to join them when they saw the superiority of the cooperative, which was soon expanded from seven to 35 families. in 1958, he again led the peasants of his village and neighbouring villages in forming a people's commune.

the commune now covers what used to be sand dunes and low-lying tracts on an old course of the yungting river. most of its peasants were vegetable growers and florists. many of them became ruined or starved under the heavy exploitation by landlords and unscrupulous merchants. yin wei-chen himself began to toil for a landlord at the age of 13 and ate worse than the latter's dog. to escape from the conscription of the reactionary kuomintang government, he was absent from home for three years, hiding himself among the green crops in summer and in a cave in winter.

after liberation, the collective economy has grown stronger and stronger. the peasants have planted trees, improved the soil and turned more than 3,000 sand dunes into 1,000 hectares of fertile vegetable plots. they have also drilled pump wells and dug ditches to bring 97 per cent of their farmland under irrigation. per-hectare yield of vegetables is now more than five times that before liberation. the commune provided 90,000 tons of vegetables to the market last year.

collective farming has promoted mechanization. out of its public funds, the commune has bought 80 trucks, 21 tractors, 90 hand-tractors and more than 600 carts. the commune and its production brigades have also run many small workshops to serve farm production and the livelihood of the people. now transportation, threshing, food processing and fodder crushing have been mechanized.

as their living standards are improving year by year, the commune members do not have to worry over food, clothing and housing. most of them have built spacious and bright brick houses and bought radio-sets, bicycles and sewing machines. many of them have bank savings.

National Fine Arts and Workers' Painting Exhibitions to Open in Peking on National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

two exhibitions of national fine arts and paintings by workers of the three cities of shanghai, yangchuan and luta will add to the splendour of the national day celebrations.

the two exhibitions, scheduled to open on october 1 in the chinese art gallery, display a crop of new art creations made during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, representing a new victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art.

the 647 art works on display in the eight exhibition halls include traditional chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic art works, sculptures, new year posters, serial pictures, posters, lacquer paintings, water-colour paintings, gouaches and scissor cuts. these works cover a wide range of subjects. many of them have reached a high level both in their ideological content and artistry. a large proportion of the works praise the great leader chairman mao, portraying the profound proletarian feelings of the people of various nationalities for chairman mao and eulogizing the victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. many present thriving scenes of the socialist revolution and construction on all fronts.

the exhibition of the workers' paintings of the three cities is held right on the heels of the exhibition of peasants' paintings of huhsien county. chinese workers took up the brush and tried to depict their militant life in political struggles and their revolutionary spirit in the form of art. their paintings are full of militancy, breathe with life and reflect the wide popularity of fine art among the masses.

representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers in various places took part in the selection of the art works from large numbers of submissions. this practice is introduced for the first time since the country's liberation. many professional and amateur artists pointed out that this was a new revolutionary practice, a way to liberate art creation from a few specialists.

New Feature Films, Documentaries and Science Films for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

starting tomorrow, six new feature films and a number of new documentaries and science films will be shown in peking and other parts of china to mark tne 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

"sparkling red star" "from victory to victory" and four other feature films centre on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the worker, peasant and soldier heroes are brought out in bold relief on the screen through sharp contradictions and conflicts. there is marked improvement in artistic and photographic quality.

"sparkling red star", a screen adaptation of a novel of the same title, was produced by the august 1 film studio. the film sings the praises of the communist party, the people's army and our great leader chairman mao. it portrays the growth of pan hsiao-tung, a member of the children's corps in the revolutionary base area during the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-37), into a staunch red army fighter in the storm of class struggle. brought up and educated by the party, the child hero is characterized by bravery, resourcefulness and a firm class stand. the film is beautifully shot and the acting is moving.

"from victory to victory", a revised version of a film of the same name shot by the peking film studio, brings to life chairman mao's proletarian military line, especially his strategic concept "concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one". it is an effective criticism of lin piao's bourgeois military line.

the feature films "a steel giant" and "story about a compound", produced by the changchun film studio, achieve gratifying results in the presentation of acute and complicated class struggle and the two-line struggle of the socialist period.

also to be shown are the documentaries "people of huihsien county are fine", "chengtu-kunming railway" and "may 7 cadre school full of vigour" and the science films "good wheat harvest in chiliying people's commune", "petroleum" and "drill devised by masses". they deal with new socialist things, inventions by workers, peasants and soldiers, and advanced techniques.

feature and scissor-cut animated films made specially for children will be shown during the national day festival. they screen the sturdy growth of chinese children nurtured by the party.

the deep-going movement to criticize lin piao and confucius spurred the production of these films. members of the team for producing "sparkling red star" penetratingly exposed and criticized the crime of the lin piao anti-party clique in undermining chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and further raised their consciousness of the two-line struggle. they earnestly assimilated the experience in filming model revolutionary theatrical productions.

members of the team for producing "from victory to victory" consistently studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and deepened their understanding of chairman mao's proletarian military thinking. in order to bring to life the magnificent scenes of the liberation war, film directors and actors, people's liberation army men taking part in making the film, and local people climbed a steep towering peak regardless of danger and waded through an icy stream.

film studios and laboratories in various places are rushing out 8.75 mm and 16 mm copies for outlying rural and hilly areas.

Photo Exhibitions to Open in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

two photo exhibitions will open in peking tomorrow to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the national photographic art exhibition has 320 exhibits on display. they record the brilliant achievements of the people of various nationalities under the guidance of

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the victories in china's socialist cause. many photos reflect the excellent situation in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and extol new socialist things.

another exhibition has nearly one hundred colour photos. they show how the armymen and people on the hsisha islands in the south china sea fight in unity to defend and build these islands. the photos were taken by wu chen-chao and other photographers who took part in the fight to defend the islands. they made hard efforts in studying chairman mao's thinking on literature and art and drew on the experience in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works.

Peking Press Features 25th Anniversary of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

today's "people's daily" and all other papers in the chinese capital frontpage a large portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the papers also devote the lower part of their frontpage to the editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" entitled "forward along the great road of socialism".

next to the name of the paper, the "people's daily" prints in red the two slogans "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation" printed in the upper right part of the frontpage are the quotations from chairman mao: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything"; "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism"; "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony"; "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"; and "unite to win still greater victories".

a report on the grand reception given by premier chou en-lai in warm celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china appears on the second page of the paper. it also carries a photo, printed in three separate sections, of the chinese party and state leaders and distinguished foreign guests seated at the main table at the reception.

a reception given by the office of the state council for overseas chinese and foreign citizens of chinese origin is reported on the third page of the "people's daily".

the paper devotes its entire fifth page to a group of five pictures showing people of various nationalities of china who, united under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, are advancing valiantly along the great road of socialism.

messages of greeting from state and government leaders of a number of countries to chinese party and state leaders are printed on the seventh and eighth pages of the "people's daily" under the banner headline "celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china".

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Day Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1974)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

the forthcoming october first is the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate national day together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with kico ngjela, albanian minister of trade, and all members of the albanian government trade delegation he is leading.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present at the meeting.

also present were minister li chiang and vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade; vice-foreign minister yu chan; leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including kao lu, wang pao-hsuan, chao chih-chien, chang hsing-chiao, tao miao-fa and li hui.

Sino-Albanian 1975 Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1975 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania was signed here this afternoon.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and kico ngjela, leader of the albanian government trade delegation and minister of trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, festim sinaj, deputy leader of the albanian government trade delegation, and the other members of the delegation.

also present were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-foreign minister yu chan and leading members of departments concerned.

Albanian Party, State Leaders Greet 25th Founding Anniversary of PRC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxha lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message on september 28 to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier chou en-lai, fraternally greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

comrade tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chu teh
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

dear comrades,

in the last few days when all the hundreds of millions of chinese people celebrated ceremoniously and with high revolutionary enthusiasm the glorious festival of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we have the honour to joyously extend to you, and through you, to the great chinese people, the fraternal communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china our fraternal greetings and best wishes, and our most fervent feelings of revolutionary militant friendship and unity on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, and in our own name.

the founding of the people's republic of china 25 years ago was the historic fruit of the victory of the great chinese revolution led unswervingly and far-sightedly by the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung, the seasoned revolutionary strategist and great marxist-leninist, and the most important event in the history of protracted struggle of the chinese

people for national and social liberation. the victory of people's revolution in china and the founding of the powerful socialist state of the people's republic of china marked the most profound and essential turning point in the life of the chinese people who have eliminated once and for all poverty, hunger, oppression by the anti-popular regime and imperialist rule, and become the master of their own destiny, and who are marching today valiantly forward on the bright road of socialism. the victory of the revolution in china -- a country with one fourth of the world's population -- also marks a turning point in the development of the contemporary world, for it has dealt a crushing blow at the imperialist positions in asia and the whole world and fundamentally changed the balance of forces in favour of socialism, revolution, the freedom-loving peoples and progressive forces.

guided by the beacon light of the thought of chairman mao tsetung and under the reliable leadership of the c.p.c., the chinese people have in the past 25 years waged a great struggle on all fronts to carry on continuously the socialist revolution, build socialism successfully and defend the victory already gained. these were years in which a talented people were engaged in heroic and creative labour and worked hard to push ahead socialist production at a high speed; years in which a class struggle was carried out incessantly against many dangerous enemies within and without, overt and covert, in order to defend, consolidate and develop the victory of revolution and socialism; and years of continuous creative scientific experiments in the fields of economic, social-political, military and spiritual life in order to perfect the socialist system and scale the heights of modern science and technology. in the course of this all-round struggle, people's china has become a powerful socialist state with a developed industry, agriculture, science and technology which are forever advancing, and an impregnable fortress capable of defeating any adventurist aggressors and aggressive groups.

the great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led personally by chairman mao tsetung has achieved decisive victory. this revolution has made a precious contribution to the marxist-leninist treasury of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the revisionist line of the renegade liu shao-chi has been smashed; the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the careerist, renegade and soviet revisionist flunkey lin piao has gone bankrupt; the chinese people, who have carried out with high communist consciousness the historic resolution of the tenth congress of the c.p.c. and unfolded a nation-wide movement of criticizing the sinister ideas of confucius and lin piao, have achieved great successes in all fields. it is exactly under such an excellent revolutionary situation that the fraternal chinese people celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

revolutionaries and peoples throughout the world warmly greet these historic victories, which are a crushing blow to all domestic and foreign enemies of china, the u.s.

imperialists and soviet social-imperialists who attempt to put china onto the road of capitalist restoration, sabotage china's role in the world, isolate, encircle and attack china. the socialist position of people's china today is more consolidated than ever and her role and prestige in the world has been enhanced and is rising day by day.

because people's china has always pursued an internationalist foreign policy, given all-round support to the people of all countries and firmly opposed imperialism, social-imperialism and the two superpowers' aggressive global strategy of world domination, she has become a powerful revolutionary force on the international arena and is playing a great role in the development of the world situation towards a direction favourable to revolution, socialism and the peoples' struggle for freedom, national independence and state sovereignty. the people's republic of china has won the profound love and respect of the freedom-loving revolutionary peoples and peace-loving sovereign states, and has greatly inspired them.

dear comrades,

in the 25 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the great and pure friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two countries has been daily strengthened and tempered. this friendship is a brilliant example of genuine internationalist relations that should be established among fraternal marxist parties and socialist states.

the albanian communists and people will always be grateful to the chinese communist party and the chinese people for their past and present unreserved support and generous, disinterested internationalist assistance in our socialist construction, in our efforts to overcome the difficulties resulted from the hostile encirclement and blockade by imperialism and revisionism, and in various other respects.

the albanian-chinese revolutionary friendship fostered by the c.p.c. and the a.p.l. has withstood and will always withstand all tests of time and schemes of the enemy, because it is founded on the solid basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the struggle for the world-wide victory of our common cause -- socialism and communism -- and against our common enemy -- imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionary oppressive forces.

the albanian party of labour, the people's republic of albania and the albanian people will, like protecting their most precious thing, safeguard and constantly strengthen their friendship with the glorious chinese communist party, the great people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people and forever march shoulder to shoulder with them so as to benefit our two peoples, marxism-leninism and the cause of revolution and socialism.

our two peoples are brothers with the same ideology. they will be closely bound in both fine days and at hard times. all enemies should know that whoever invades albania invades the great china with hundreds of millions of people, and whoever invades china invades albania.

with warm feelings, indestructible revolutionary solidarity and profound love and respect for the valiant chinese people and their glorious chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, the great marxist-leninist of our time, we sincerely wish new and still more magnificent and brilliant victories to the people's republic of china.

enver hoxha
first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour

haxha lleshi
president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania

mehmet shehu
chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

september 28, 1974, tirana

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, have sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

the great and valiant chinese people are enthusiastically celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the glorious people's republic of china. the cambodian people, holding high the banner of struggle at the forefront against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, share the joy of their chinese brothers and comrades-in-arms of this great festival.

this major event marks an extremely important new stage not only for the chinese people who, under the correct leadership of the communist party of china headed by the illustrious leader chairman mao tsetung, have put an end to the imperialist, colonialist, neo-colonialist and reactionary domination in china, but also for the whole mankind, especially for all the peoples who are fighting to win and safeguard their political and economic independence.

on this solemn occasion, we are very happy and proud to extend, on behalf of the cambodian people, their n.u.f.c., their r.g.n.u.c. and their national liberation armed forces and in our own name, the most cordial and warmest greetings to your most respected excellencies, to the outstanding leaders of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china and to the great and valiant fraternal chinese people. we extend to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the most respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people, our best and fervent wishes of good health, happiness and long life, and of new, great successes in his lofty patriotic and revolutionary mission of leading the glorious people's republic of china and the heroic chinese nation.

in the past 25 years, the heroic chinese people, full master of their own destiny, have won numerous and very brilliant victories in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise and genius leadership of his excellency chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. socialism is advancing everywhere and prosperity reigns over the vast territory of the people's republic of china. thanks to their firm and inflexible struggle, the great and valiant chinese people, armed with mao tsetung thought which has led them from victory to victory, continue to implement the spirit of the tenth national congress of the party and pay great attention to construction on ideological and political line and have accomplished ahead of time the state plan. the great achievements made by the great and valiant chinese people in the economic and financial fields have ceaselessly won the deep admiration of all the countries and peoples

of the world, particularly those of the third world. especially, at a time when the economy and finances in most countries in the world are in a critical period with very sombre perspectives, the economy and finances of china not only set a rare example of development in remarkable stability but also present brilliant perspectives which will surely make china a very prosperous country with a consolidated and powerful economy. these brilliant victories obtained in socialist construction provide extremely precious lessons for all revolutionaries and all the people of the world. all these great victories, won for the happiness and prosperity of the great chinese people, have raised to a new high the prestige of the people's republic of china in the world. in the past few years, the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung on foreign affairs has likewise registered great successes. the people's republic of china has friends all over the world. she set a model example of international relations among countries, big or small, relations based on strict respect for the five principles of peaceful co-existence and impregnated with genuine and consistent proletarian internationalism with regard to all the peoples and countries struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the fighting cambodian people have gained rich experience from the example given by the great fraternal chinese people, particularly on the building of an independent, solid and prosperous economy of the sole legal cambodian state which possesses a vast liberated area covering over 90 per cent of the national territory with more than 85 per cent of the population. the cambodian people -- the friends and comrades-in-arms of the chinese people -- are happy and proud of all the brilliant victories won by the people's republic of china and consider them as their own and as a powerful encouragement to their revolutionary and resolute struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and the traitorous phnompenh clique, a struggle which will be carried on till the complete realization of the five-point march 23, 1970, statement of the head of state of cambodia. the cambodian people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., the c.p.n.l.a.f. and we ourselves once more express our eternal and profound gratitude for the multiform moral, material and diplomatic assistance which the great, valiant and fraternal chinese people and their eminent leaders have given without reserve to the cambodian people in their struggle for the people's national liberation and against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. every victory won by the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces on the military, political, economic and diplomatic fronts is inseparable from the heroic chinese people's powerful aid, militant solidarity and unbreakable fraternal friendship.

we are deeply convinced that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the great and valiant chinese people will certainly win many new splendid victories in the various domains of socialist

revolution and socialist construction, in the swift development of science and technology, in the strengthening of national defence of the socialist motherland, in their struggle for the recovery of china's sacred and inalienable territory taiwan and in the international field. all this is for the benefit of the common struggle of the peoples all over the world, especially those of the third world, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism and hegemonism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

may the fraternal solidarity and friendship between our two countries and two peoples last forever exclamation

with very high, fraternal and admiring consideration

norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia and
chairman of the national united
front of cambodia

penn nouth,
prime minister of the royal
government of national union
of cambodia and chairman of the
political bureau of the central
committee of the national united
front of cambodia

CHINA AND CANADA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Canadian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, this morning met all members of the canadian journalists' delegation led by ross munro, president of "the canadian press", and had a friendly talk with them.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small and his wife were present.

also present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members and staff of peking news organizations and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry chen chun, mao teh-hou, wang chen, yao wei and lu kuo-hua.

Ho Lan-chieh Meets Former Canadian Governor-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

ho lan-chieh, vice-president of the supreme people's court of china, this morning met and had a friendly talk with roland michener, former governor-general of canada.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of Japan-China Air Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met with all members of the japanese goodwill delegation for the inauguration of japan-china air service with zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives, as its leader and munenori akagi, torasaburo shintani, kaheita okazaki, hiroyuki masuoka, isamu saheki and shizuo asada as its deputy leaders.

as the japanese friends entered the meeting hall, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, president liao cheng-chih of the china-japan friendship association, minister of foreign trade li chiang, director-general ma jen-hui of the general administration of civil aviation of china and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung cordially shook hands with them at the doorway and had photographs taken together. then guests and hosts had a conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended a warm welcome to the visiting japanese friends, old and new, who arrived here by the first airliner to china of the japan air lines. he said, through the common efforts of the people of china and japan, an aerial bridge has been erected to link the two countries and you are the first group of japanese friends to visit china via this bridge. now we'll put up more bridges between china and japan and, in particular, we'll continue to strengthen the bridge of friendship between the two peoples. japanese delegation leader zentaro kosaka said, we will see to it that the people of japan and china will live in friendship from generation to generation.

present at the meeting were yujiro hagiwara, secretary-general of the japanese delegation, and the delegation

members including shigetaro sasayama, yoshio doomori, tokuro adachi, shinichi kobayashi, daiji ioka, katsushi fujii, hyosuke kujiraoka, chusuke matsumoto, ryoichi oriono, shunjiro karasawa, susumu fujita, eichi yoshitake, shunji shiomi, chuji matsunaga, fujio tashiro, tadayuki kurozumi, keisuke arita, yoshio ookawara, satoru tsukatani, shigeya yoshise, takazo ishii, masaaki usuki, nobuhiko dosho, yoshiro sato, hiromu morishita, goro koyama, manabu itano, eishiro saito, koji makino, magosaburo yoshimura, bunpou kan, yoshimi furui, kenzo nakajima, kinkazu saionji, toshio kurihara, hideji kawasaki and ichizo kimura.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and chief representative sadaharu yasuda of the office of the japan air lines company in china were present on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chang hsiang-shan, hsu yun-pei, teng kang, wang chien-kung, wang hsiao-yun, li yung-ting, yueh tai-heng, liu yuan-hsiung, shan ta-chi, chin su-cheng, chou chi, tuan yun, wang hsiao-hsien, hsu tun-hsin and wu chih-an.

Chinese Ambassador Holds Reception on Opening of China-Japan Air Service

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 30, 1974)

chen chu, ambassador of the people's republic of china to japan, held a cocktail party here today to celebrate the opening of the regular air service between china and japan and the 2nd anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

among the 400 guests present were susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary and acting foreign minister of the japanese government; fumihiko togo, permanent vice-minister of foreign affairs; ryokichi minobe, governor of tokyo; aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship; ekizo akatsu, vice-chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); bon shiraishi, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association; yasumoto takagi, vice-president of the japan airlines company, and personages of various circles -- seiichi tagawa, yoshio sakurauchi, yasumi kurogane, haruo okada, tadashi yaoita, susumu kobayashi, hosei yoshida, hisao ishino, takaharu okubo, eiichi nagasue, hajime miyoshi, tokumatsu sakamoto, makoto ichikawa, kiyoshi inoue, masao shimizu, yoko matsuoka, yukie ozeki, kazutsura kawase, teiji hagiwara, toshio doko, kogoro uemura, shigeo nagano, yoshihiro inayama, and ryoichi kawai.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and po jen, vice-chairman of

the tokyo association of chinese residents, attended the party on invitation.

also present on the occasion were all the members of the chinese goodwill delegation led by wang chen, the friendship delegation of the china council for promotion of international trade led by wang yao-ting, the chinese exhibition group led by hsiao fang-chou, and director of the c.a.a.c. tokyo office jen chang-chih.

chen chu and wang chen had warm conversations with susumu nikaido and other japanese friends. both sides wished china-japan relations would constantly develop in line with the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments.

Japanese Papers Greet 2nd Anniversary of Establishing Japan-China Diplomatic Relations, Opening of Japan-China Regular Air Service

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 30, 1974)

the second anniversary of the establishment of japan-china diplomatic relations and the opening of regular air service between the two countries were observed by a number of newspapers here in their editorials or articles yesterday.

"asahi shimbun" says editorially that the relations between japan and china have been developing smoothly on major aspects, thanks to the efforts made by the two governments since the diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalized. the exchange of visits between the two peoples has become more frequent, the two-way trade has been increasing and the cultural and atheletic contacts are being widened. it expressed the hope that the contacts between the two peoples will be further developed after the opening of the regular air service.

the editorial of "mainichi shimbun" says that with japanese and chinese national flags fluttering over, the airliners of japan and china arrived in each other's capital on the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "this vividly demonstrates the steady advance of the japan-china friendly relations," it says.

"nippon keizai shimbun" says editorially: "we acclaim the opening of the japan-china regular air service. we expect that the contacts between our two countries will, from now on, be more active."

there is now a slogan for the japanese and chinese people, that is, "let us be friends from generations to generations", the editorial says. "it is extremely important to develop extensively the contacts between the younger generations (of our two countries) for the realization of the slogan," the editorial stresses.

"tokyo shimbun" says in an article that the opening of the japan-china regular air service "will add a new chapter to japan-china friendship." "as the first regular air service towards china from the pacific direction, the opening of the japan-china regular air service is of great significance judging from this point of view," the editorial says.

Japanese Paper Greets Anniversary of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 30, 1974)

"japan and china", organ of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), carries an article today greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article says that october 1, 1974, is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. since the founding of new china in october 1949, the chinese people, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, have been forging ahead in building a strong socialist country.

two years ago, it states, the governments of japan and china issued a joint statement and embarked on the road of normalization of relations between the two countries.

in the past two years, the article says, exchanges between the two peoples have increased. however, there are still anti-china forces in japan which oppose japan-china friendship and are carrying on their machinations.

but the desire for japan-china friendship has become a torrent which no one can stop, the article points out.

it goes on to say, "for the early signing of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty, for the development of exchanges between the peoples of our two countries, and moreover, to make japan-china relations facilitate world peace and liberation, our task is of great importance."

the article says in conclusion, "on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, let us unite and strive harder for the fulfilment of our tasks."

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Greet Chinese Leaders on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, today sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chu teh
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the entire korean people, extend the warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people.

the victory of the chinese people's revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china constitute a fundamental turning point in the history of the chinese people and a very important international event after world war two, which has decisively changed the international balance of forces in favour of socialism and national liberation forces.

in the past 25 years, the industrious and courageous chinese people under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, while firmly defending the fruits of revolution against encroachment by

domestic and foreign enemies have transformed a poor and backward country into a daily thriving and prosperous socialist power by implementing the policy of independence and self-reliance and through hard struggle.

at present, the chinese people are further consolidating the achievements of the victorious great proletarian cultural revolution, vigorously carrying out the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius, and creating a new upsurge in all aspects of revolution and construction.

today, the chinese government and people are strengthening the unity with the revolutionary forces of the world and actively supporting the revolutionary cause of the third world peoples. the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising daily.

the korean people have always sincerely rejoiced at and extend warm greetings to the brilliant successes achieved by the chinese people -- their close comrades-in-arms and brothers -- in revolutionary struggle and construction.

we noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of korea and china, relations cemented by blood and founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been further strengthened and developed in the political, economic and cultural fields.

the korean people will, as always, closely unite and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

we wholeheartedly wish the chinese people new and greater successes in the struggle for carrying out the political line and militant tasks put forth by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

kim il sung
general secretary of the
central committee of the workers'
party of korea and president of
the democratic people's
republic of korea

kim il
premier of the administration
council of the democratic
people's republic of korea

pyongyang, september 30, 1974

Korean Chagang Province Friendship Delegation Visits Changchun

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 1, 1974)

the chagang province friendship delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with han eung wha as leader and li seung kook as deputy leader arrived in changchun yesterday. it was greeted by lan kan-ting, and chang ying, vice-chairmen of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; chen chung, vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned; and two thousand people.

the delegation came to attend celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and to pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee.

people of various circles in kirin province and changchun city held a welcoming rally for the delegation yesterday afternoon. wang huai-hsiang, first secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and ho yu-fa, hsiao tao-sheng, juan po-sheng and cheng chi-chiao, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and tsung hsi-yun and feng chan-wu, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the rally. tsui hai-lung, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenpien korean autonomous chou who was in changchun at the time, also attended the rally.

when the korean comrades-in-arms came to the rally and mounted the rostrum, they were warmly applauded. hsiao tao-sheng and han eung-wha spoke at the rally. the kirin provincial revolutionary committee and the korean friendship delegation presented silk banners to each other. on the banners were written respectively: "the friendship between the people of china and korea is evergreen exclamation" and "long live the great militant friendship and unity between the people of korea and china exclamation"

leading members of kirin province and changchun city met all members of the delegation before the welcoming rally began. hosts and guests had a cordial talk. the delegation attended a banquet and a soiree in the evening.

Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 30, 1974)

the korea-china friendship association delegation with gang sok sung, president of the kim il sung higher party school and member of the standing committee of the korea-china friendship association, as its leader and han pang jai, a departmental director of the committee for foreign cultural relations, as its deputy leader wound up its two-day friendly visit here and left for peking by train today. it arrived here on september 28 from peking in the company of yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang chih-fan, permanent council member of the association.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the takang oilfield yesterday where they made a round of drilling sites, oil refining and extraction units and a production group made up of members of workers' families. the guests received a warm welcome wherever they went. a leading member of the oilfield revolutionary committee told the guests about the construction and development of the oilfield. the korean comrades-in-arms praised the oil workers of takang for the achievements they had made in following the teachings of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, on "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and in applying the experience of the taching oilfield, and wished them still greater victories.

the korean guests called at a carpet weaving mill, visited a park and went sight-seeing in the city during their stay here.

on the evening of september 28, wang yi, secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the korean delegation. wang yi and gang sok sung proposed toasts at the banquet keynoted by the close friendship between chinese and korean comrades-in-arms. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea would remain evergreen.

present at the banquet were other leading members of the tientsin municipal committee of the c.p.c., the municipal revolutionary committee and the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china, was present.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the korean delegation was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

Korea Holds Chinese Film Week

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1974)

a chinese film week, sponsored by the ministry of culture and art of the democratic people's republic of korea, was opened here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china.

the opening ceremony took place in the pyongyang art theatre. it was addressed by korean vice-minister of culture and art chang chol and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

present on the occasion were li song hi, vice-minister of foreign affairs of korea; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the general federation of literary and art unions of korea; kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; and cultural officials of a number of foreign embassies in korea.

the chinese colour film "bright sunny skies" was shown after the speeches.

the film week will last till october 5. three other chinese colour films -- "pine ridge", "fiery years" and "on the docks" -- are also shown in pyongyang and various provincial capitals in korea.

in kaesong today, major general kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission, held a banquet to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and all other chinese personnel in kaesong attended the banquet on invitation. the banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of unity and friendliness.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chief of Government of Malagasy Republic Sends Message of Greetings to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

major-general gabriel ramanantsoa, chief of government of the malagasy republic in a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 28 expressed the warmest felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung,
chairman of the chinese communist party
peking

i have the particular pleasure to address to you, on behalf of the malagasy people and government and in my own name, the warmest felicitations on the occasion of the national day of your country. i most sincerely wish you happiness and the great chinese people prosperity. i see with joy the happy development of relations between our two countries and i am firmly convinced that this will strengthen more and more the chances of success of our common action for the triumph of justice and peace in the world.

with high consideration

major-general gabriel ramanantsoa,
chief of government of the
malagasy republic

september 28, 1974

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CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, premier of the government of the socialist republic of romania, have sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier chou en-lai, expressing warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party

comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and government of the socialist republic of romania, the romanian people and in our own name, extend friendly regards and warmest greetings to you, to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the national people's congress, the state council of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

under the leadership of their communist party, the chinese people waged a long revolutionary struggle full of heroism and the spirit of sacrifice against the old system of exploitation and oppression, against imperialist rule and for social and national emancipation, and gained remarkable achievements -- the victory of the chinese people's revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china. this is an event of international historical significance. it ushered in a new epoch in the life and destiny of the chinese people and opened up broad prospects for bringing into full play their ability to work creatively; it shook the imperialist position to its foundations and brought about a substantial change in the international balance of forces to the advantage of socialism, progress and peace.

under the leadership of the long-tempered chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, the industrious and talented chinese people, who had gained freedom and mastered their own destiny, have carried out deep-going revolutionary reforms in all realms of social life, engaged in the great cause of construction unheard of in her history of several thousand years and obtained remarkable achievements in building socialism, developing industry, agriculture, science, technology and culture and steadily raising the living standards of the working people.

today, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, she demonstrates the image of a powerful and prosperous socialist country and enjoys extensive international fame. the victories and achievements of the great chinese people and their positive

role on the international arena have made great contributions to enhancing the superiority of socialism in the world, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to peace and the victory of cooperation among the people of various countries.

with deep feelings of friendship and unity, the romanian communists and working people watch with great care and sympathy the great cause of construction of the fraternal chinese people, and feel heartily glad at their victories and achievements.

we attach great importance to the close and traditional fraternity, militant unity and relations of cooperation in many fields between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party, the romanian and chinese people, the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china. such relationship is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism and is characterized by trust, mutual respect and comradely mutual help. we once again express our firm belief that this relationship will continue to develop and be strengthened for the benefit of our two countries and two peoples, for the benefit of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the benefit of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

dear comrades: in your glorious days of great joy, we extend our heartfelt greetings to you, to all the chinese communists and fraternal chinese people, and wish you new and ever greater successes in socialist construction and in the cause of making the people's republic of china steadily prosperous.

nicolae ceausescu,
general secretary
of the romanian communist party
and president of the socialist
republic of romania

manea manescu,
premier of the government
of the socialist republic of romania /

Protocol on China Providing Complete Plants and Technical Assistance to Romania Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

a protocol on the people's republic of china providing complete plants and technical assistance to the socialist republic of romania was signed here today.

the protocol was signed by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, on behalf of their respective governments.

Shanghai Men's Volleyball Team Holds Friendly Matches with Romanian National Team

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1974)

the shanghai men's volleyball team of china now in romania for a friendly visit had two friendly matches here on september 28 and 29 with the romanian national team. the romanian team won the two matches with the same records of 3:1.

the smashes of the tall romanian players were powerful and the chinese players were staunch and speedier. the spirit of "friendship first" was fully displayed in the matches. whenever one played a net ball, he would put up his hand initiatively. the spectators applauded warmly for every nice service. the competition ground was permeated in an atmosphere of friendship.

the shanghai men's volleyball team came here for a friendly visit at the invitation of the romanian volleyball association. since it arrived in bucharest on september 23, the shanghai team already had two friendly matches with the romanian national team in brasov city.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador in Hanoi Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1974)

a grand reception was hosted here yesterday evening by chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam fu hao to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government; vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; nguyen duy trinh, member of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs; le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier; hoang anh, member of the secretariat of the party central committee and vice-premier; nguyen thi thap, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the d.r.v.n. national assembly standing committee; tran huu duc, member of the party central committee and vice-premier; phan trong tue, member of the party central committee and vice-premier, other leading members of the party central committee, the national assembly standing committee, the fatherland front central committee and the various ministries, officers of the viet nam people's army and representatives of mass organizations.

le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n., was also present.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to the d.r.v.n.

in his speech at the reception, premier pham van dong said, "on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the great people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, extend the warmest greetings to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people. the vietnamese people warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on their outstanding achievements in socialist construction in the past 25 years, and wish the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung yet greater successes in the building of socialism, thus contributing to the defence of peace in asia, the pacific area and the world over."

chinese ambassador fu hao in a toast at the reception expressed warm welcome and sincere thanks to the vietnamese comrades and friends present at the reception and wished the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples everlasting.

DRVN Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, and pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government, today sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier chou en-lai, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam and in our own name, extend our warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the chinese communist party, the national people's congress and government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

the success of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china are a tremendous victory of the chinese people, which opened up a new epoch -- the glorious epoch of socialism of the chinese

people, and are an event of international significance after the great october socialist revolution, dealing a vital blow to imperialism and bringing about a change in the balance of forces in the world favourable to peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

in the past 25 years, the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the respected chairman mao tsetung gave full play to the glorious revolutionary tradition, the will of self-reliance and the spirit of hard struggle and won successive and tremendous victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

today china has been turned from a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country to a powerful socialist state with modern and comprehensive industry, developed agriculture, strong national defence and advanced culture, science and technology and with the people's life continuously improved.

the people's republic of china, which is mighty in various fields, has made positive contributions to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and national liberation movements and to the maintenance of peace in asia and the rest of the world, and her international position has been steadily raised.

the vietnamese people are highly elated about the great victory won by the fraternal chinese people and regard it as a strong encouragement to them. they sincerely wish that the chinese people will continue to win new and more brilliant victories in the fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan (1971-1975) and in the entire cause of national construction, and play the important role of the people's republic of china in the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the people of our two countries have always inspired, supported and assisted each other and built up a profound, solid and unbreakable friendship in the protracted and arduous struggle for independence, freedom and socialism.

in the war of resistance against the french colonialists, in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the cause of socialist construction, the vietnamese people have enjoyed the enthusiastic support and great, multiple and effective assistance of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people. at the present new stage of the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people for maintaining and consolidating a lasting peace, promoting socialist construction in the north, accomplishing independence and democracy in the south and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people reaffirm that they will continue to discharge their internationalist obligation of resolutely supporting and assisting the just cause of the vietnamese people till complete victory.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, our sincere and profound gratitude to you, to the chinese communist party, the national people's congress and government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people for their precious support and assistance.

as for us, following the teachings of the beloved president ho chi minh, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people are determined to make consistent, sincere and full efforts to foster the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and two peoples which are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and make them unbreakable from generation to generation and everlasting.

ton duc thang,
president of the democratic republic of
viet nam

le duan,
first secretary of the central committee
of the viet nam workers' party

truong chinh,
chairman of the standing committee of the
national assembly of the democratic
republic of viet nam

pham van dong,
premier of the government of the democratic
republic of viet nam

september 30, 1974

hanoi /

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on september 27 to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's

congress chu teh and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and in our own name, wish to extend our warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the entire brotherly chinese people.

25 years ago, the heroic chinese people under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, liberated china and founded the people's republic of china after a long, arduous and heroic revolutionary struggle. the birth of the people's republic of china not only opened up a glorious new epoch of independence and freedom for the chinese people, but also dealt a vital blow to imperialism, bringing about a change in the balance of forces in the world favourable to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

in the quarter of a century, the chinese people, continuing to give full play to the tradition of tenacious revolutionary struggle, with their inexhaustible talent, deep and fervent patriotism and love for socialism, have turned the once "poor and backward" old china into a prosperous socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence, advanced science and technology and with the life of the people daily improving. the international role of the people's republic of china is growing steadily and her status rising constantly.

the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam are elated about, and inspired by, the extremely great successes and sincerely wish that the fraternal chinese people will achieve many new and

more brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and make due contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress waged by the people in asia and the rest of the world.

the south vietnamese people resolutely support the fraternal chinese people in their struggle to liberate taiwan -- sacred and inalienable territory of the people's republic of china -- and are firmly convinced that this just struggle will be crowned with brilliant victory.

china and viet nam are intimate neighbours and the people of the two countries have a long-standing traditional friendship. in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past and in the present stage of revolutionary struggle, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed great, precious and effective support and assistance given by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people in accordance with the lofty spirit of internationalism.

on this glorious day of historic significance, we wish to extend, on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, our heartfelt and profound gratitude to the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people for their warm support and assistance.

may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the south vietnamese people and the fraternal chinese people last forever exclamation

lawyer nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

september 27, 1974

south viet nam

Meeting Celebrating Chinese National Day Held in South Vietnam Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 30, 1974)

a meeting warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held in the south viet nam liberated areas on september 28. the meeting was organized by the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the south viet nam afro-asian solidarity committee, according to gpa.

attending the meeting were ybih aleo, vice-president of the presidium of the central committee of the national front and member of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government (p.r.g.) of the republic of south viet nam (r.s.v.n.); lam van tet, vice-president of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces and member of the p.r.g. advisory council of the r.s.v.n.; thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the national front; le van huan, member of the central committee of the national front; and the representatives of mass organizations and the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

after ybih aleo's opening remarks, le van huan made a speech at the meeting. he warmly praised the brilliant achievements scored by the chinese people in various fields during the past 25 years. he said: "the people's republic of china today has become a socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, great defence potentials and advanced science and technology. the international position and role of the people's republic of china have constantly been strengthened". he points out: "there is only one china which is the people's republic of china. the unflinching struggle of the chinese people for the liberation of taiwan, a sacred territory of the people's republic of china, will certainly end in victory."

le van huan said: "together with compatriots in the whole country, the south vietnamese people are elated by the great achievements won by the chinese people and regard these as tremendous encouragement to their revolutionary cause." he wished the chinese people still greater and more brilliant new victories in their cause of building their fatherland and in the struggle to liberate taiwan, and great contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

le van huan warmly acclaimed the unbreakable great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china.

the meeting ended in resounding slogans: "may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china be evergreen and unbreakable for generations.

Vietnam People's Army Football Team Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 30, 1974)

the football team of the viet nam people's army left here for home after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the team played a friendly match with the football team of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and won 1-0 before more than 40,000 cheering people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, chiao hsiao-kuang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hsu chi-hai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command and hsiao han, chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee watched the match and had a meeting with the coaches and footballers of the two countries.

nguyen am, consul-general of the consulate-general in nanning of the democratic republic of viet nam was present on the occasion.

the viet nam football team arrived here from kunming on september 24. the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command gave a banquet that evening in honour of the comrades-in-arms from viet nam.

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DRAMA

A Pioneer in Spreading the Embers of the Revolution

- in praise of the image of Chao Hai-shan in the drama "Feng Shu Wan"

by

Liu Ch'eng-hua (刘成华) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1974)

Amidst the deafening roar in Feng Shu Wan, the peasants have raised the swords and guns of revolution and rebellion. With red flags fluttering in the Chingkang Mountains, committee member Mao guides the course of navigation. The sky is high and the land is vast... The full-length drama "Feng Shu Wan" staged by the Hunan Drama Troupe has depicted in bright colors a picture of the raging and billowy peasant movement in Hunan. This play which selects materials from the peasant movement in the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War has, through the depiction of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, more profoundly revealed the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and molded the heroic image of Chao Hai-shan, the organizer of this revolutionary peasant movement.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in 1926, the stirring and seething peasant movement swept over the two banks of River Kan and River Hsiang. Strong winds foretell the coming storm. Feng Shu Wan, the mountain village of outward calm, has also in store a life-and-death struggle waged by the peasant class to overthrow the landlord class. It is precisely at this crucial moment that Chao Hai-shan accepts an assignment of the Party, shoulders the heavy responsibility of the revolution and returns to Feng Shu Wan, his home village. He throws himself into

the momentous peasant movement and heroically fights for starting the revolutionary "undertaking" of the proletariat. In order to reveal the heroic disposition of this pioneer who spreads the embers of the revolution in the course of struggle, the script has designed three opposites for Chao Hai-shan: The first is the Home Guards Defense Bureau-- the counter-revolutionary force of T'ang Han-ch'ih, the tyrannical landlord. The second is T'ang Chia-ch'ü, the landlord's son who disguises himself as a revolutionary officer of the Northern Expedition Army and dons the mantle of a friend to the revolution. The third is Hu Szu-yü, the Right opportunist within the Party. The three forces share a common reactionary goal, which is to vainly attempt to suppress the dynamic peasant movement. In face of this grim class struggle and two-line struggle, Chao Hai-shan combines the revolutionary theory which he has learnt at the "seminar of the peasant movement" and the practice of the struggle at Feng Shu Wan. He ruthlessly struggles against T'ang Han-ch'ih, the tyrannical landlord, thoroughly exposes T'ang Chia-ch'ü, the Kuomintang Rightist who dons the mantle of the revolutionary officer of the Northern Expedition Army and resolutely resists the Right opportunist trend within the Party. It is precisely in this overlapping struggle of opposites with one wave higher than the other that Chao Hai-shan's awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle is more prominently manifested.

The struggle waged by the peasant class under the Party's leadership against the landlord class is a life-and-death struggle between the two classes. "Feng Shu Wan" takes class struggle as the main line, places Chao Hai-shan in the storm of class struggle and reveals the different profiles of his heroic disposition. On his return to his home village, dust-covered with traveling, he immediately goes into the midst of the masses to propagate the truth of the revolution and teach the masses to clearly discern the goal of the revolution, recognize their own strength, thrust forth their chests, unite together and under the Party's leadership, struggle for "living as human beings and not beasts of burden." The masses armed with the truth of the revolution right away starts the seething peasant movement at Feng Shu Wan with a burst of shouts, thus revealing Chao Hai-shan's skill in making propaganda among the masses and his ability in performing the political task of organizing the masses. In face of the home guards with loaded rifles, he tears down with one hand the notice put up by the Home Guards Defense Bureau pressing for the payment of rents. He argues vigorously with and topples by struggle the vicious T'ang Han-ch'ih, and sternly and forcefully announces that the big seal of the reactionaries is null and void and that the "laws of the land" and "the way of the world" have to be changed, thus "sweeping every bit of the dignity and prestige built up by the landlords into the dust" and revealing his dauntless heroic spirit in daring to struggle and his skill in struggle. Braving all kinds of danger, he leads the peasants in displaying the big red sign of the peasant association, shatters Hu Szu-yü's numerous obstacles, sets up the revolutionary armed forces of the peasants and shows his obedience to committee member Mao and his firm resolution to take the road of armed struggle....

The fifth scene of the play is an important scene revealing the life-and-death struggle between the two classes and is also an excellent scene in depicting the images of Chao Hai-shan and the revolutionary peasant heroes. In coordination with the sagacious Sister Lien, the peasants' self-defense army has disarmed the Home Guards Defense Bureau, and when they are about to conduct a public trial of T'ang Han-ch'ih, T'ang Chia-ch'ü rushes to the scene with the troops. Argument is met with argument and violence is countered by violence. Desperate and low-spirited, T'ang Chia-ch'ü is about to pull out his gun and resort to violence. But at the order of Chao Hai-shan, his gun is taken away from him. T'ang Chia-ch'u" then calls for consideration for the "relations between the two parties" of Kuomintang and the Communist Party and uses the "responsibility for sabotaging the national revolution" for blackmailing purpose. Giving tit for tat, Chao Hai-shan severely scolds him, saying, "We don't live under the same sky with the Kuomintang Rightists." "Anyone who suppresses the peasant movement is a counter-revolutionary! You are the one to shoulder the responsibility!" How clearcut the banners are! How forceful the refutation is!

Just when Uncle Ch'eng-san raises the big seal and is about to affix it for the execution of T'ang Han-ch'ih, Hu Szu-yü, the Right opportunist, also steps in. On the ground of "preventing the situation from expanding and provoking the other side" he asks for the immediate release of T'ang Han-ch'ih. When Chao Hai-shan receives the slip of paper, the brief moment of silence shows motion through rest and brings out the turbulent feelings in his heart. The execution of T'ang Han-ch'ih is not a matter of personal gratitude or grudge, but the revolutionary demand of the peasant class and the need of the revolutionary struggle. Without killing T'ang Han-ch'ih, how can he still call for revolution! He courageously waves his hand and cries with determination, "Affix the seal!" With the sound "pa-t'a," Uncle Ch'eng-san affixes the seal on the verdict in writing. This sound of determination in "affixing the seal" reveals with greater prominence Chao Hai-shan's heroic spirit of daring to struggle and his resolution in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, Ch'en Tu-hsiu pushed a Right capitulationist line within our Party and gave the leadership of the revolution to the bourgeoisie without putting up a fight, in a vain attempt to suppress the stirring and seething peasant movement. When this erroneous trend pounced on the peasants' revolutionary movement, should they emphasize the interests of the revolution and be bold in resistance regardless of the consequences or should they neglect the interests of the revolution and drift with the currents? Through the irreconcilable struggle between Chao Hai-shan and Hu Szu-yü, "Feng Shu Wan" has revealed Chao Hai-shan's dauntless spirit of daring to go against the tide.

The two-line struggle is bound to be intensified in sympathy with the intensification of class struggle. Just when the peasants' self-defense army at "Feng Shu Wan," in close coordination with the comrades of Tunghsiang, is prepared to wipe out T'ang Chia-ch'ü's counter-revolutionary

armed forces "for ridding the countryside of bandits," Hu Szu-yü makes use of his functions and powers to disband the peasants' army at Tunghsiang. According to Ch'en Tu-hsiu's sinister instructions, he also orders "the surrender of all rifles and ammunition to the Kuomintang." People who have lived as beasts of burden are in the best position to understand the sweetness of shaking off the feudal yoke and becoming masters and the peasants who take up the guns in accordance with the words of committee member Mao are in the best position to understand the meaning of revolution. Hsia Chang-keng excitedly says, "By surrendering our guns, aren't we surrendering our heads?" Sister Lien questions him, "If we surrender our guns, how are we going to avenge our kinsmen?" Niu Ya Tzu indignantly says, "If the guns are surrendered, how can we still make revolution?" How many simple and profound truths are embodied in these brief words! In face of the boycott and opposition from the masses, Hu Szu-yü immediately puts forth the "VIP" "General Secretary Ch'en Tu-hsiu." The masses are dumbfounded and the fighters weep. At this juncture, they turn their eyes to their leader Chao Hai-shan. Can the Communist Party members oppose the erroneous trend? From the historical experiences and lessons which show that when they take up their rifles, they will emerge from a humble station to an honorable position but with their guns discarded, they will lose their heads, Chao Hai-shan sharply realizes that Hu Szu-yü's words are incorrect and do not conform to the teachings of committee member Mao. "In making revolution, we have to see whose words are heeded and which road we are going to take." Like the solitary rock in a turbulent stream, he stands erect and passionately says, "Do you still remember what committee member Mao has said?" At this moment, there are heart-stirring replies in the play:

Miao Wang-ch'un: "Overthrow the armed forces of the landlords and establish those of the peasants.

Ch'eng san: "Anyone who is scared at the sight of the spear corps is indeed a coward!"

Chao Hai-shan: Right. Let those cowards tremble! (He hands the gun to Chang-keng) Cling to it tightly.

Hsia Chang-keng: Ah! Grasped tightly.

Hu Szu-yü: What are you doing? This is a defiance to the order of General Secretary Ch'en!

Chao Hai-shan: Certainly we won't do the wrong things.

Hu Szu-yü: Whom do you obey?

Chao Hai-shan: We obey committee member Mao!

The others: We obey committee member Mao.

These loud cries, like the breakers of the sea, have prevailed over the adverse current of Right capitulation. These loud cries, like the soughing of winds in the pines on the high mountains, have drowned the moans of opportunism. The image of Chao Hai-shan who leads the masses in going against the tide towers before our eyes like the old maple tree with its outstanding and eminent trunk and branches at Feng Shu Wan. Hu Szu-yü, the Right opportunist has no way to understand the profound proletarian feelings of Chao Hai-shan who cherish boundless love for committee member Mao and resolutely heed what committee member Mao says. He curses Hai-shan as "having a natural love for struggle" and slanders Hai-shan as "contending for military power." Chao Hai-shan, who has steeled himself in class struggle and the two-line struggle, can see at a glance that the essence of Right capitulation is "to contend for military power for the bourgeoisie." He consciously contends for military power for the proletariat and wages a brave struggle in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." Full of enthusiasm, the script has revealed Chao Hai-shan's admirable revolutionary spirit and given us tremendous encouragement.

A tree has its roots and water has its source. Chao Hai-shan's resolute revolutionary character and dauntless spirit of going against the tide have a profound ideological and mass foundation. Right from his childhood, he had been influenced by his father's heroic struggle against the collection of rents. The hatred engendered by the slaughter of his father and the working people was engraved in his heart and he "dared not forget it for a single day." After his participation in the revolution, he went to Anyüan in Kiangsi to join the general strike staged by the coal miners and had been influenced by the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the working class. He had traveled all over Hupeh, joined the Northern Expedition and steeled himself in the revolutionary war. More important, he had been to Canton, where he was directly instructed by committee member Mao at the seminar of the peasant movement sponsored by committee member Mao himself. This was the bright beacon which guided him triumphantly forward.

In the fourth scene, there is a passage of desription with profound significance: The dark sky at night is covered with dark clouds. Under the oil lamp in the office of the peasants' association, several Party branch committee members, Hai-shan, Ch'eng-san and Wang-ch'un, are intently studying the "Report On An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" written by committee member Mao. When Miao Wang-ch'un reads up to "Anyone who is scared at the sight of the spear corps is indeed a weakling!" Uncle Ch'eng-san is unable to suppress his excitement at heart and words accumulated at the bottom of his heart slip naturally out of his lips. "Right! Only the landlords and wealthy people will be frightened at the sight of them. We of the Communist Party certainly will not take fright." Miao Wang-ch'un says with astonishment and delight, "Uncle, how do you know this?" He then recites, "Listen, 'Only the local tyrants and evil entry are frightened of them but no revolutionaries should take fright.' Committee member Mao has precisely written this." The few forceful words have vividly shown that the poor peasants understand the revolution most and portrayed the close class relations between committee member Mao and the

revolutionary people. From the poor peasants, Chao Hai-shan deeply feels that every sentence that committee member Mao has said consists of words from the hearts of the working people and he understands even more clearly the road of the revolution. "Anyone who correctly recognizes the road charted by committee member Mao will not go wrong anywhere." Precisely because of the guidance of committee member Mao in the course of the revolution, no matter how complicated the struggle is, Chao Hai-shan can still clearly discern the orientation without going astray, and no matter how great the pressure is, Chao Hai-shan can still thrust out his chest and stand against it. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the source of Chao Hai-shan's wisdom and strength.

Even though the heroic image of Chao Hai-shan molded in the drama "Feng Shu Wan" is still not full enough and the reflection of class struggle and the two-line struggle is not deep enough, it is still an outstanding repertoire and vivid teaching material for conducting education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. After seeing this play, we are further encouraged to tightly grasp the gun and pledge to fight all our lives for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defending the country of the proletariat which the revolutionary forerunners have won with the gun.

* * *

SHORT PLAYS

Short Plays Must Energetically Reflect Class Struggle

by

Ho Tzu (禾子)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1974)

This year, following the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the wide popularization of the revolutionary model plays and of the experiences acquired from their creation, the literary and art front has started out to criticize the reflection of the "theory of no conflict," that is the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," in the creative works of literature and art, thus effectively giving impetus to the development in the creation of socialist literature and art. The various literary and art forms have, on the whole, paid attention to reflecting the important themes of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and in particular, there has been marked increase of works which reflect the struggle against the enemies. In the theatrical festival of two provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region, a number of vigorous short plays have emerged. The revolutionary modern opera "Trial of a Chair," the one-act plays "The Main Lesson" and "The Young Fighter" and the Huai opera "Old But Red at Heart" belong to works of this type.

A salient feature of this group of short plays is that the Party's basic line is taken as the key link to reflect from different angles and sides the contradictions and struggles between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in the period of socialism and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, to mold the models of proletarian heroes in the storm of class struggle, and to bring out the important themes of the revolution, thus fully revealing the fighting power of this light weapon--the short plays.

Out of their counter-revolutionary aim, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk had, for a long time, vigorously advocated the "theory of no conflict" in a vain attempt to benumb the people's revolutionary spirit, disarm the people ideologically and fabricate public opinion for restoring capitalism. In our ranks, there are also some people who think that since the short plays are "short," they can only reflect the minor themes and minor contradictions such as household affairs and "love between man and woman" but cannot reflect the important subject matter and themes of class struggle and the two-line struggle. This shows that some comrades still have not wiped out the pernicious influence of the "theory of no conflict" and the opposition to the "theory of the subject matter as the decisive factor."

The practice of creating and staging a group of short plays including "Trial of a Chair" eloquently shows that the short plays not only can very properly reflect class struggle. Furthermore, only by taking class struggle as the main content and striving to mold the models of proletarian heroes can they better play the combat role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy." Departure from the Party's basic line, concentration on details and negligence of the main purpose will lead to the evil path.

"The Main Lesson" can arouse the profound concern of people because through a violent struggle between the two classes, it has brought forth the important question of what main lesson should be used to "re-educate" the educated youths in the countryside. It makes use of the heart-stirring facts of class struggle to reveal the truth that "class struggle is the main lesson for the youths." "Old But Red At Heart" is able to give people a profound course of education because it has waged a class struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion around the question of which road the educated youths should take and what type of people they should become. "The Young Fighter" takes the incident of the mathematics contest to reveal the nature of the two-line struggle on the educational front. Since these short plays have typified class contradictions and class struggle, they can "awaken the masses of the people, fire them with enthusiasm and impel them to unite and struggle."

The basic task in the creation of socialist literature and art is to mold the models of proletarian heroes. The short plays are no exception. The heroic figures of the proletariat are not produced out of the void. Being determines consciousness and typical figures are born out of typical environments. In the period of socialism, the typical environment which determines the thoughts and feelings, character and disposition of the heroic figures is mainly the specific environment of class struggle. Departed from class struggle, the typical environment is out of the question and it is very difficult to mold the colossal and perfect heroic models. In "The Main Lesson" and "Old But Red at Heart," the main trait in the character of the principal heroic figures Wei Ch'un-sung and Mother Shen is the possession of a high awareness of the two-line struggle. This awareness is gradually raised in the storm of class struggle. Departed from class struggle, the profound significance of the central thought will be lost. This is because man's nature is the sum total of all social relations. It is mainly in class struggle that the proletariat and the revolutionary people drive history forward. Away from class struggle, the formation of the typical character of the heroic figures will become a tree without roots and water without source. Therefore, the proper depiction of class struggle is the key in the creation of short plays.

To be sure, due to their short length and limited capacity, the small plays cannot reflect social life in such a broad and rich way as the full-length plays. These are the limitations of the short plays. However, we must also look at the other side. It is precisely because the short plays are short but energetic that their creation and rehearsal are quicker,

simpler and more convenient than the full-length plays. Therefore, they can more sharply, opportunely and focally reflect the current political struggle and the new tendencies, new characteristics and new form in the current class struggle. Meanwhile, since they are short but energetic and easier to stage, they can be more readily popularized and propagated among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and give full play to their combat role as a light weapon.

In the creation of the short plays, there is the so-called version of "using the small to show the great." This is completely correct if it refers to the use of the "smallness" of the short plays to show the "greatness" of class struggle and the two-line struggle and reflect the important subject matter and theme. But this is not necessarily correct if it merely means that the short plays can only reflect the minor themes, minor contradictions, the minor right and wrong and reveal the "greatness" from such "smallness." A simple reason is that there must be "greatness" in "smallness" before the "greatness" can be shown. If there is basically no "greatness" in "smallness," how can the "greatness" be shown? Lu Hsün said, "We must be strict in the selection of materials and dig deeply and should not fill the whole page with some petty and insignificant incidents." Great articles can never be produced by merely grasping the trifles in life. Consequently, we must give a correct explanation to this version of "using the small to show the great" so that people's attention will not be directed to those "small" things, will not pick up the sesame and lose sight of the watermelon, and will not forget the important matter of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Since the short plays are short but energetic, in the reflection of class struggle through the short plays, it is necessary to pay attention to grasping the characteristics of things and selecting the appropriate angle. "The Main Lesson" has selected the central incident of the sudden death of the boar, developed the play around the question of "re-education" and handled the class enemy behind the scene. "Old But Red at Heart" has selected two registration forms as the central incident and developed the conflict of contradictions around the struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion. In this way, from a point to the area, from a spot to the whole leopard, the individual can reflect the general. This spares writing and is concrete and profound, thus giving full play to the strong points of the short plays.

Comrade Chiang Ch'ing points out in the article "Talk On the Revolution in Peking Opera," "It is also a good thing if the short plays are properly handed." The practice of creating short plays has already fully demonstrated this correct assertion. We deeply believe that encouraged and spurred by the revolutionary model plays and the experience in their creation, after the broad masses of professional and amateur writers and artists have gone into the midst of life to carry out bold practice, the creation of a greater number of even better short plays will certainly appear.

* * *

DANCE

The Miniature Dance Must Mold the Heroic Image of the Proletariat

by

Ch'iu Liang (丘良)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 24, 1974)

An important task which the revolution in literature and art has brought to the creation of dances is that the miniature dances must strive to mold the heroic image of the proletariat. In the theatrical festival of two provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region, there have emerged a number of works which have made valuable efforts in this aspect, including the "Song of the Lumbermen," "Young Sister Goes to University" and "Red Flowers in the Shipyard." These are new harvests in the creation of dances.

The miniature dances must mold the heroic image of the proletariat. This is determined by the basic task of socialist literature and art. The miniature dances are short, energetic and strong in militancy. As the light weapon of proletarian literature and art, they must, like the other literary and art forms, similarly "eulogize the intransigent revolutionary proletarians who lord it over the world." This is the basic orientation which must be adhered to in the creation of miniature dances.

In molding the heroic image of the proletariat in miniature dances, it is first necessary to take the Party's basic line as the key link to reflect focally and in the abstract the essence of class struggle and the two-line struggle in social life and oppose the tendency to merely depict the struggle between man and nature. There are all kinds of contradictions and struggles in actual life, but in class society, the motivating force which gives impetus to the progress of mankind is class contradiction and class struggle. The heroic disposition of the proletarian heroic figures is precisely brought out in the storm of class struggle. Therefore, it is necessary to grasp this basic point when molding the heroic images in the miniature dances. Those views which allege that the miniature dances cannot reveal class struggle because of their short duration and limited length are incorrect. Miniature dances have indeed their peculiar artistic means and the limitations of short duration and limited length, and certain difficulties are experienced in revealing the scenes of the complicated life of struggle and portraying the many profiles of the heroic figures. But this has precisely set the demand for more forcally and typitcally generalizing life in the creation of miniature dances. At present, in the aspect of digging out subject matter, some works of miniature dances cannot jump clear of such general conventions as fighting against the violent storm or teaching production techniques, and cannot thoroughly reveal the essence of class struggle and the two-line struggle in actual life. The main reason is that in thought of creation some of our comrades

have not truly taken the Party's basic line as the key link or completely wiped out the influence of the "theory of no conflict." Practice tells us that it is necessary to unfold further the criticism of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" which is reflected as the "theory of no conflict" in literature and art, and that people engaged in creation must heighten their understanding and perception of the Party's basic line in the struggle and raise their ability to use the concept of class struggle to generalize life before they can correctly make use of the characteristics of miniature dances to better reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle and mold the heroic image of the proletariat.

Secondly, in order to properly mold the heroic image of the proletariat in the miniature dances, it is necessary to strive to reveal the rich inner world of the heroic figures and correctly unite the inner world and physical movement of the figures, and through the typified physical movements, profoundly and effectively reveal the noble spiritual realm of the heroic figures. In the course of refining and processing the themes collected through daily experiences, people engaged in creation are thus required to take as principle whether or not they can profoundly reveal the inner world of the figures in the reflection and design of all movements and images formed. However, this important question in the creation of dances is often neglected by some comrades. For example, in revealing the life of struggle of the figures, some works often excessively imitate the mechanical actions in production or merely pay attention to manifesting the process of operation of production techniques and even fervently transplant the backward mode of production. This submerges the heroic figures in the process of production and damages the spiritual outlook of the heroic figures. Such works inevitably lack the clearcut touch of the time and cannot play the role of inspiring people's revolutionary spirit.

In molding the heroic image of the proletariat, the miniature dances must also start from life to refine a typified dance vocabulary from the life of the heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The life of the people is the sole source of all revolutionary creative works of literature and art. The revolutionary dances must go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to transform their world outlook, truly integrate their own thoughts and feelings with those of the workers, peasants and soldiers and draw nutriment for creation from the rich fountain of life to correctly design the exquisite and standardized physical movements. Certainly, the refining of a dance vocabulary from life does not exclude critically drawing lessons from certain strong points in the form of classical and national dances. However, such learning aims at "making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China" and such strong point can never be mechanically copied or imitated, much less be used in substitution of our own creation. Practice shows that as long as it is a piece of work with a typified dance vocabulary painstakingly refined from life, it will possess clearcut characteristics of the time and the breath of life. On the contrary, modeling after and transplanting old forms will very easily sink into the quagmire of "aestheticism" and "formalism" of the bourgeoisie. This merits our vigilance.

We firmly believe that under the excellent situation of the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of revolutionary dancers, through studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, going into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers, making bold practice and courageously creating new things, will certainly create a greater number of even better works of miniature dances.

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EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Has Taught Me a Profound Lesson

by

Liu Jun-wu (刘润吾), Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Lanchow Carbon Plant, Kansu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1974)

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I feel especially warm as I re-read Chairman Mao's series of important instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is precisely this great revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao that has enhanced my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and reinforced my consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I joined the revolution during the period of the War of Resistance against Japan. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China until the time prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, I all along worked in the industrial and mining enterprises. Because I had not seriously studied the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, I neglected to transform my world outlook and wrongly implemented a revisionist line in the operation of enterprises.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses solemnly criticized my mistakes. This was entirely congruent to the interests of the Party, and also had given me extremely great education and assistance. However, at the beginning I could not arrive at a right perception of things. I always felt that since I had worked hard for the revolution in the past several decades, how could it be said that I had gone on the evil road? Afterward, with the patient assistance of the broad revolutionary masses, I studied afresh the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP," and other brilliant writings, and began to have some understanding of my own mistakes. In the past ten years and more, I rode the high horse, was bureaucratic and alienated from the masses and labor, and fostered the idea of the privileged. With my sense of class struggle and the two-line struggle thus diluted, I incorrectly thought that since our enterprises were controlled by the whole people and all were workers and cadres, how could there still be class struggle? Dominated by this kind of fallacious thinking, I had not seriously implemented the "Anshan Steel Constitution" charted by Chairman Mao, but vigorously implemented the revisionist line in the operation of enterprises. I had forgotten the Party's basic line. This was the root cause of the mistakes committed by me.

After I recognized my own mistakes, the revolutionary masses very quickly pardoned me. Since 1971, I have consecutively taken up the jobs of vice chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee, deputy secretary of the Party committee, etc. In the new leading posts, how to correctly draw experience and lessons, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and live up to the trust placed by the Party and the masses in me has been an important problem lying before me. Over the past few years, I have worked hard in the following aspects:

(1) "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." The mistakes I made in the past were primarily due to my failure to read and study seriously and my relaxation of my grip on ideological transformation. Having learned this lesson, I have in the past three years studied six books by Marx and Lenin including the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution," and five philosophical essays by Chairman Mao including "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." In conjunction with ideological transformation and the need in work, I constantly selected for study some relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Serious reading and study has an important role to play in enhancing my awareness of the two-line struggle, in transforming my thought and in improving my work. For example, after studying the teaching on implementing the two "radical ruptures" in the "Communist Manifesto," I have further realized the great and far-reaching significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. After studying Chairman Mao's "Report on An Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," I have further examined from the class stand my attitude toward the great cultural revolution and the revolutionary mass movement. Hence I have clearly discerned the mainstream and the general orientation, and have been able to leap out from the small circle of personal gains and losses.

(2) Insist on participating in collective productive labor, maintain contacts with the masses, and overcome the bureaucratic and subjectivist style of work. These are also experience and lessons learned from past mistakes. When I performed concrete work at the capital construction unit, I always labored together with the workers, and after I took up the leading post, I still insisted on participating in labor. The workers said happily: "Hey, Old Liu, when you were the secretary in the past, we did not dare to get close to you. But now we call you Old Liu, and besides, chat with you all the time. This is not a small change!" This made me realize that before the great cultural revolution, the revisionist line had alienated me from the masses, and that the great cultural revolution had brought me back again to the masses.

Whenever I encountered more important problems in my work, I always first went to discuss things with the masses of the related departments and the leading comrades at the basic level, I brought together their opinions and studied them together with the other leading comrades of the Party committee. Because I have overcome the subjectivist style of what I say counts and "taking things for granted," my work has proceeded more smoothly, and my decisions on problems are more realistic.

(3) Adhere to the principle of Party spirit, conscientiously boycott all kinds of fallacious ideas and tendencies. Since my taking up leading tasks again, mamy comrades have come to talk to me about their problems. To everybody I have adhered to one principle: I accept and support anything is in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; and criticize and educate those that ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Once, a member of the revolutionary committee came to chat with me, and told me something unfavorable to unity. I immediately criticized him sternly. There was a worker who had a sick child, and his family was in a difficult situation. Because his performance was not good for a period of time, his comrades at the workshop did not pay adequate attention to him. After I learned of this matter, I said to the leading comrades at the workshop: "He is a brother of our class and he ought to be educated when he has shortcomings. But when he has problems in living, we still should care for him warmly, and help him resolve his problems wherever circumstances permit." After this comrades' problems had been solved, the cadres and the masses were all very satisfied.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to the soul." This great proletarian cultural revolution has deeply touched me to the soul. It has knocked away my bad styles of bureaucracy and subjectivism marked by my alienation from the masses, labor and reality. It has cleansed away the mire at the depth of my thinking, and promoted the transformation of my world outlook. At present, when I work, I always feel that I have inexhaustible energy. This great proletarian cultural revolution is really completely necessary and very timely.

At present, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in our plant is oriented toward deep-going, popularized and sustained development. I am resolved to follow the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, stand at all times at the forefront of the movement, unite and lead the broad masses to go forward, and carry this great struggle through to the end. In this struggle, I must continue to lay a firm hold on the transformation of my world outlook, constantly heighten my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and work hard for the consolidation and development of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

* * *

NATIONAL DAY

Chinese People Celebrate 25th Anniversary of New China, Determined to Unite for Still Greater Victories Along Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

people of all nationalities in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china, with joy and a sense of pride, enthusiastically celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1.

they warmly hailed the tremendous victories they had won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the brilliant achievements our great motherland had made over the past 25 years. they voiced their determination, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, to unite still more closely, advance along the road of socialism and win still greater victories.

earth-shaking changes have taken place across the vast land of our great country. old china, poor and backward, has been turned into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity and with friends all over the world.

leading members of party, government and army departments in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions joined people of various nationalities in the celebrations. friends from other countries now visiting in china also took part in the festivities. people on duty at their posts of production greeted the festival with new achievements.

in shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, the sound of steam-whistles on the whangpoo river merged into a lively fanfare while red flags flew on top of tall buildings along the banks decorated with huge bright red banners carrying slogans of celebration. large numbers of people joined in the variety of festivities in parks, cultural palaces, stadia, theatres and cinemas. six thousand young people from all fronts there assembled in the municipal youth palace, giving theatrical shows or reciting their own works at the poem contesting sessions. workers from the no. 5 steel plant, no. 17 cotton mill, the hutung shipyard and other industrial enterprises known as outstanding units in the criticism of lin piao and confucius shared their experience in study at the hutung workers' palace of culture. while greeting the festival, the workers expressed the determination to unite as one, carry on the victorious advance and win new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production. workers of the open hearth shop in the no. 3 steel plant, who

had set high records every month during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius by adopting the new technique of top oxygen blow, pledged themselves to make due contributions to the fulfilment of this year's production targets and the fourth five-year plan as a whole.

spare-time art propaganda teams from factories, villages and army units and professional art troupes in tientsin put on more than 600 theatrical items. these showed the victories they had won in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and reported on the outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. workers of the tientsin heavy machinery plant, who had fulfilled their annual production plan three months ahead of schedule, at a gala party expressed their determination to carry forward the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in a deep-going way so as to make still greater contributions to the country. representatives of the hsiaochinchuang production brigade in paoti county of the tientsin area took part in celebration activities in the lakeside park yesterday. they recited their own poems in praise of socialist new people and new things in villages and sang arias from model revolutionary theatrical works.

at a celebration meeting of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, deputy secretary of the party branch chia tsun-so said, "the changes in our brigade over the past two decades and more are due to the efforts we have made in taking the socialist road in keeping to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. we must be modest and prudent and continue to advance along the road of socialism under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line."

people in the chingkangshan mountain area, known as the cradle of the chinese revolution, held a celebration meeting in tzeping. many veteran red armymen and members of insurrectionary detachments warmly hailed the new achievements in socialist construction in this mountain area. its gross industrial output last year was 127 per cent over what it was before the cultural revolution began. great progress was also made in grain production, forestry and transportation.

with great joy, cadres of uighur nationality reviewed the rapid growth of local industry at a meeting held in urumchi, capital of sinkiang region. before liberation the city had only ten poorly-equipped small factories manned by a total of 200 minority workers. now it had established iron and steel, coal, machinery, chemical, electric power, textile, food, building material and other modern industries. the number of minority workers was more than one hundred times that of the pre-liberation days. the people of various minority nationalities who lived in dire poverty before liberation cherished ardent love for the socialist motherland. comparing their

past suffering with their present happiness, they had full confidence in the bright prospects of the socialist motherland.

stuoents of the languages department of the yunnan institute for nationalities celebrated the festival together with representatives of more than twenty minority nationalities including tai, chingpo, achang, lahu, wa, hani, yi, yao, pulang, penglung, pai and miao from the hungho autonomous chou and the szumao region. with joy, they reviewed the great achievements of the people of all nationalities in the border areas, advancing in close unity along the road of socialism over the past 25 years. studying once again chairman mao's teaching "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause", they pledged to uphold revolutionary unity and further enhance the excellent situation in the border regions.

on the eve of the festival, happy news about new successes in production had been pouring in from iron and steel, coal mining, petroleum, transportation and communication, and other industrial enterprises, lending the festival a victorious atmosphere.

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and militiamen held celebrations in various forms during the festival. they had contributed to strengthening the building of the army and militia through deepening the criticism of lin piao's bourgeois military line. they expressed the determination to heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out all the enemies who dare to invade china.

in celebrating national day, the people on the mainland expressed deep solicitude for the compatriots in taiwan province. over 100 taiwan-born compatriots working in foochow area joined in celebrating the festival. under the leadership of the party and together with the people of the whole country, they said, they had made their contributions in the socialist revolution and construction on the mainland and they had received cordial solicitude from the party and people. over 40 of them have had the honour of joining the communist party of china. seventy of them are cadres of the state. they said: only when taiwan is liberated will the people in taiwan province become masters and lead a happy life like the people on the mainland. we are resolved, along with the people of the whole country, to work hard to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Special Stamps Issued in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

the ministry of posts and telecommunications of the people's republic of china today issued two sets of special stamps. each set consists of five stamps and each stamp has a face value of eight fen (cents).

the first set, "the banner of taching", consists of five designs. the first design is a portrait of iron man wang chin-hsi, a vanguard fighter of the chinese working class, against the background of oil derricks; the second design shows a group of oil workers studying chairman mao's works by the light of a bonfire; the third depicts oil workers drilling a well in the midst of a snowstorm; the fourth shows how taching workers and staff manage the oilfield in a scientific way; and the last gives a glimpse of the taching oil field which is also engaged in farming.

the second set, "the banner of tachai", consists of the following five designs: members of the tachai production brigade visualizing their future with revolutionary pride; members of the brigade levelling hills to build fields in the spirit of hard struggle; tachai peasants discussing how to farm in a more scientific way; a good harvest in tachai and lorries carrying surplus grain to deliver to the state in support of socialist construction; and vigorous young peasants of tachai carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of the older generation and marching forward with a red flag flying overhead.

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

Tsinghua University Visited on Eve of National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

"we worker-peasant-soldier students attend university not to become the elite of society and sever ourselves from the labouring people, but to steel ourselves into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture so that we can serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better."

this remark was made on the eve of national day by hsieh ya-hua, a girl student at tsinghua university who is of the same age as the people's republic of china. she has grown up under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. her remark conveys the common aspirations of china's worker-peasant-soldier university students.

tsinghua university was founded in peking in 1911 by u.s. imperialism with part of the indemnities it had extorted from china. u.s. imperialism was one of the eight imperialist powers that invaded china in 1900. in old china, tsinghua was a stepping-stone to becoming a "foreign-styled" scholar. the students then all came from families of bureaucrats, landlords, capitalists and scholars. children of the labouring people were barred from the university.

hsieh ya-hua is a young peasant woman from a north china village. she entered tsinghua in 1972 upon recommendation by poor and lower-middle peasants. she said: "great changes have taken place in tsinghua since liberation, especially since the start of the cultural revolution. the teachers and students severely criticized the revisionist line in education. the entry of the worker and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team put an end to the domination of the university by bourgeois intellectuals. changes have been made in the educational system and principles and the content and methods of teaching. some 10,000 worker-peasant-soldier students have been enrolled. tsinghua has now been transformed from an institute that was aimed at training imperialists' henchmen in the old society into china's largest socialist university of science and technology."

on the eve of national day, the campus of tsinghua was a scene of vigour and jubilation. red flags fluttered in the breeze and the beating of drums and gongs rang through the campus.

the student theatrical troupe was rehearsing the dance drama "the yellow river is our classroom", which was one of the seven items it prepared for national day celebrations. the drama deals with the struggle between the two lines on the educational front. its story is based on the experience of the worker-peasant-soldier students of hydraulic engineering in linking their study with practice and taking part in harnessing the yellow river.

teachers and students hailed china's great achievements in socialist revolution and construction over the past quarter of a century, especially during the cultural revolution, at meetings or in wall newspaper articles.

professor tao pao-kai, who has taught architecture at tsinghua for more than 50 years, wrote: "education now serves the workers, peasants and soldiers and helps train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. i am determined to integrate myself with the workers and peasants as chairman mao teaches, and devote my life to the cause of proletarian education."

tai kuei-lan, a student of electrical engineering and chairman of the students' union of the university, said: "we rejoice at the achievements in the revolution in education over the past few years and we are confident of our future advances. we worker-peasant-soldier students are here not only to acquire knowledge but to transform and run the

university with the aid of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. we want to ensure that our university always trains successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

more than half a million worker-peasant-soldier students have been enrolled in more than 300 institutions of higher education. of them more than 80,000 have graduated. their political consciousness and spirit of serving the people have won the praise of workers, peasants and soldiers. more than 2,000 worker-peasant-soldier students have graduated from tsinghua university. the 366 items of field work done by these students before graduation were all closely associated with production and construction, 80 per cent of which have been put into use.

LATZUKOU PASS

Changes at Famous Pass Chinese Red Army Marched Through

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 2, 1974)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought changes to the remote latzukou area that the chinese red army passed through on its epic long march in 1935.

today a broad highway goes through the strategic latzukou pass and links this part of kansu province in northwest china with szechwan province in the southwest. trucks move up and down the mountain, sending out grain, timber and native products and bringing in manufactured goods. the road skirts mountain slopes, which are terraced to form fertile level fields. shops and clinics have gone up in places inhabited by the local tibetan people.

commanding the passage between kansu and szechwan provinces, the latzukou pass has sheer cliffs rising into the clouds and overlooking a swift river. on its long march, the chinese red army led by chairman mao came to this place in the autumn of 1935. the pass was tightly held by the reactionary kuomintang troops, but the red army stormed it and triumphantly reached its destination in northern shensi province.

the highway was built during the cultural revolution by the people living at the foot of the latzukou mountain. they are members of the latzukou commune, working in three production brigades. there are more than 1,800 people, most of them tibetans.

like a dragon, the highway goes up and down the mountains around for 73.5 kilometres. in the revolutionary spirit of the heroic red army, 5,000 road-builders completed the whole project in 18 months on the eve of national day in 1972. they moved more than 2,300,000 cubic metres of earth and stone, built seven bridges and over 100 culverts.

the latzukou production brigade nestles in the lap of the mountain, 3,000 metres above sea level. members of the brigade had to walk 35 kilometres to countytown for daily necessities. now the brigade has a shop selling numerous goods. led by the brigade party branch, the peasants during the cultural revolution launched a vigorous campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and increased their grain output. they no longer depend on the state for food as they did, and even have some surplus grain to spare. the brigade built a small hydro-electric power station this year to improve farm production.

members of the commune have recently dug six channels to lead water to the fields and extended the irrigated area to 29 hectares. they created an additional 22 hectares of terraced fields. they bought more tractors, threshers and diesel engines. the commune, which still depended on the state for food in 1972, began to sell 10.5 tons of grain to the state in 1973.

there are eight primary schools in the commune, enrolling all school-age children. there were no doctors and very little medicine in the past. a patient had to walk 50 kilometres to see a doctor. today the commune has a clinic, each production brigade has a cooperative medical service, and each production team some health workers.

latzukou is a forest area. a number of lumbermen and educated young people came in 1970 to set up a lumbering centre. since then the 300 workers have provided the state with 42,400 cubic metres of timber.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Taiwan Compatriots, Overseas Chinese and Foreigners of Chinese Origin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial talk here this morning with taiwan compatriots and overseas chinese who had attended national day celebrations in peking and foreigners of chinese origin who are here visiting their relatives.

the vice-premier extended a warm welcome to them. dwelling on the excellent situation at home and abroad, he encouraged them to work for greater unity of all patriots, for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland and for closer friendship between the people of china and other countries.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, tsai hsiao, lin li-yun, ma wen-po, li chin-teh, huang ching-hsi, hao liang, yueh chih-chien, hsu yun-pei, miao hai-ling, yang kung-su, hu cheng-fang and chao kuan-chi.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 350 guests attending the reception were abdul majid, minister of justice; mohammad khan jalalar, minister of commerce; sayed wahid abdulah, deputy minister for political affairs of the foreign ministry; general abdul karim mostaghni, chief of general staff of the afghan armed forces; general ghulam haider rasouli, commander of the central garrison; deputy ministers of various ministries and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as abdul shakour wali, vice-president of the afghanistan-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in afghanistan were also present.

representatives of the chinese engineers and technicians working in afghanistan were also present.

Afghan Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

mohammad daoud, head of state and prime minister of afghanistan has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, expressing the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me much pleasure to extend on behalf of the afghan people and myself warmest felicitations to your excellencies and to the friendly people of china together with my best wishes for your excellencies personal wellbeing, for the further strengthening of close and friendly relations between the two countries in the interest of our two people, and for the greater advancement and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

mohammad daoud
head of state and prime minister
kaboul, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1974)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the p.r.a., were present at the reception.

the reception was also attended by other albanian party and government leaders abdyl kellezi, adil carcani, haki toska, hysni kapo, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, petrit dume, pilo peristeri, piro dodbiba and xhafer spahiu, vice-presidents of the presidium of the people's assembly muslim peza and shefqet peci, chairman of the people's assembly iljaz reka, members of the a.p.l. central committee and the presidium of the people's assembly, government ministers, as well as representatives of mass organizations and the people's army.

also present were the chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission of china, representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania, as well as chinese and albanian representatives of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

comrade mehmet shehu spoke at the reception. in the name of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the government of the people's republic of albania, he extended the warmest revolutionary greetings and the most sincere wishes to the chinese people, the communist party of china, the chinese government and chairman mao tsetung. he said: "the victory of the chinese revolution is an event of great world historic significance to the hundreds of millions of chinese people and the whole mankind. the victory of the chinese revolution is the result of the protracted struggle waged by the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party led by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung."

he pointed out that chairman mao's proletarian line has triumphed over the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao; this is an extremely profound and principled class struggle with international historic significance. the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius being unfolded in china in an all-round way has a special political and ideological significance.

comrade shehu pointed out that the conspiracy of the u.s. imperialists and the social-imperialists to blockade and isolate china and all the schemes of the social-imperialists against china have ended in failure.

he said: "people's china stands firm and unwaveringly. no force could prevent it from marching victoriously forward on the road of socialism and communism."

referring to the present international situation, comrade shehu said that the people's republic of albania has been and will always be the opponent of the aggressive policies of the two superpowers. "we will always support the struggles of the freedom- and peace-loving sovereign nations against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," he said.

he stated: "the friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples, between our two marxist-leninist parties, our two countries and our two armies is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is personally founded by our leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. it is therefore unbreakable".

before comrade shehu's speech, ambassador liu chen-hua delivered a toast. he spoke of the great victories won by the chinese people in the past 25 years in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, by adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the chinese people are very happy to see that the brotherly albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour led by comrade enver hoxha, are greeting the great festival of the 30th anniversary of albania's liberation with marvellous achievements. the heroic albanian people seriously carry out the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha. they have gained great successes in deeply developing the movement of revolutionization. socialist albania is becoming daily stronger and prosperous.

ambassador liu chen-hua said that the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania have supported and helped each other in socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and have forged a profound revolutionary friendship. this friendship is created by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it has withstood the test of violent storms, and is therefore unbreakable.

at the reception, the albanian and chinese comrades-in-arms repeatedly drank to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 1, 1974)

a chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission of china, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to albania and attending the third albanian national games.

it was welcomed at the airport by veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, and representatives of albanian organisations concerned.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Albanian "Zeri I Popullit" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of people) of albania led by chief editor xhelil gjoni.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present also were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including liu ying, teng kang, liu ke-ming, yen hung-liang, pan fei and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 260 guests were present at the reception. among them were algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker, minister of war veterans mahmoud guenez, minister of posts and tele-communication ait messaouden, secretary general of the government hadj ali, secretary general of the ministry of national defence lieutenant colonel latreche, and other high-ranking officials of the government and military officers. foreign diplomats to algeria, representatives of liberation movements and friendly personages were also present at the reception.

a chinese photo exhibition was held recently by the chinese embassy here to celebrate the chinese national day.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among those argentine guests present on the occasion were: leopoldo tettamenti, secretary of state for international economic and commercial relations; ernesto paenza, secretary of state for industrial development; yolanda ortiz, secretary of state for natural resources and human environment; pedro rolan yanez, secretary of state for public health; raul carlos desmaras luzuriaga and conrado carlos beckman, vice-ministers of foreign affairs and worship; agustin diaz bialet, hector masnatta, ernesto corbalan fanclares and manuel arauz castex, judges of the supreme court; and representatives of the commanders of the army and navy.

also present were a number of argentine senators and deputies, friendly personages from various strata as well as representatives of overseas chinese residents here.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to argentina were present.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese National Day Marked in Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to australia wang kuo-chuan held a reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

acting prime minister and minister for overseas trade j.f. cairns attended the reception.

among the more than 600 guests were also: minister for minerals and energy r.f.x. connor, leader of the government in the senate, attorney-general and minister for customs and excise l. murphy, minister for the media d. mcclelland, minister for labour and immigration c.r. cameron, acting minister for foreign affairs, special minister of state and minister assisting the prime minister in matters relating to the public service l.f. bowen, minister for

repatriation and compensation j.m. wheeldon, minister for urban and regional development t. uren, postmaster-general r. bishop, minister for housing and construction l.r. johnson, minister for health d.n. everingham, minister for aboriginal affairs j.l. cavanagh, speaker of the house of representatives j.f. cope, chairman of chiefs of staff committee admiral sir victor smith, as well as other high-ranking officials and officers and members of parliament.

b.m. snedden, leader of the opposition also attended the reception.

also attending were e.f. hill, chairman and n. gallagher, vice-chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist).

leading members of the australia-china society, many prominent personages in australia and overseas chinese also attended the reception.

present also were diplomatic envoys from various countries to australia.

Acting Prime Minister of Australia Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

j.f. cairns, acting prime minister of australia, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

i have great pleasure in conveying to your excellency and to the government and people of china warm greetings on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the past twelve months have witnessed the steady development of close relations between our two countries with the exchange of visits, rapidly expanding two-way trade and cooperation in a wide variety of fields. in looking forward to the further development of friendship and under-standing with the people's republic of china, i

wish to convey the best wishes of the australian government and people to the chinese government and people on the occasion of china's national day.

(sgd.) dr. j.f. cairns,
acting prime minister of australia

september 20, 1974

**Chairman of Communist Party of Australia (M-L)
Greets Chinese National Day**

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 1, 1974)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (m-l), has, on behalf of the central committee of the party, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, enthusiastically greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

central committee,

communist party of china,

peking.

all australian revolutionaries hail with the greatest possible enthusiasm the 25th anniversary of the great people's republic of china. under the scientific socialist leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people have achieved marvels in liberation and in building socialism. china is an inspiration to the people throughout the world. we hail the tremendous victories over the reaction in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign to repudiate confucius and lin piao. the 25 years since china's liberation have seen tremendous changes in the world and confirm the historical trend -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. we joyously celebrate with you your jubilee anniversary. we wish you even still greater triumphs.

e.f. hill, chairman for central committee, communist party of australia (m-l).

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Austria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to austria yu pei-wen gave a reception this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 600 guests attending the reception were president anton benya and members of the national council of austria.

other guests included: acting foreign minister and minister of commerce and industry jesef staribacher; minister of the interior otto roesch; minister of science and research mme. hertha firnberg; minister of construction and technology josef moser; president of the supreme court franz pallin; director of the presidential office alfred weihs; secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs heinrich haymerle; and inspector-general of the troops of the federal army anton lebb.

chairman of the austrian people's party karl schleinzer, president of the federal economic chamber rudolf sallinger, president of the china committee of the austrian industrialists association haslinger as well as other high ranking officers and officials and personages from all walks of life also attended the reception.

responsible members of the marxist-leninist party of austria and of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) were also present.

a number of diplomatic envoys to austria and high ranking officials of the united nations organization for industrial development also attended the reception.

Austrian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

rudolf kirchschlaeger, federal president of the republic of austria, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, expressing warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china provides me the pleasant opportunity to express to your excellency my warmest congratulations. i also extend to your excellency my very best wishes for your personal happiness and for the continuous progress of the great chinese people.

rudolf kirchschlaeger, federal president of the republic of austria,

vienna, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the kingdom of belgium li lien-pi gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the nearly 400 personages present were lieutenant general albert blondiau, chief of the military household of the belgian king; albert parisis, vice-president of the chamber of representatives; jean-pierre grafe, minister of french culture; jean gol, secretary of state of wallon regional economy and other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to belgium were also present.

Belgian King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

king baudouin of the kingdom of belgium has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to your excellency my warm congratulations and best wishes for the happiness of yourself and all your compatriots. i would like to avail myself of this occasion to wish for the continuation and development of friendly relations between our two countries.

Ho Lan-chieh Meets Belgian Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

ho lan-chieh, vice-president of the supreme people's court, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with mr. robert hamaide, honorary president of the belgium-china friendship association and counsellor to the labour court of brussels.

present on the occasion were li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and liu cheng, leading member of a department concerned.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

president of the federative republic of brazil ernesto geisel sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, extending the sincerest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i, in my own name and on behalf of the brazilian people, extend to your excellency my sincerest wishes for your personal well-being and for the growing prosperity of the chinese people.

ernesto geisel
president of the federative
republic of brazil
september 30, 1974
brasilia

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Britain Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 30, 1974)

sung chi-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 1,200 guests were lord beswick, british minister of state at the department of industry; john silkin, minister

for planning and local government at the department of environment; and other officials of the british government.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in britain were present.

also present were british well-known figures from all walks of life including lord trevelyen, vice-president of great britain-china centre; c.d. hamilton, editor of the "times"; and hugh scanlon, president of the amalgamated union of engineering workers of britain.

dorothy birch and william ash, leading members of the communist party of britain (m-l), attended the reception.

lois wheeler snow, wife of the late american writer edgar snow, was also present.

also present were representatives of oversea-chinese residents in britain.

British Queen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

queen elizabeth the second of britain sent on september 30 a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i welcome the opportunity to send to your excellency my sincere greetings and cordial good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the chinese people

queen elizabeth

september 30th, 1974

london

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to bulgaria chao chin held a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by stoyan syulemezov, chairman of the central co-operative union and chairman of the bulgarian group of the joint committee for sino-bulgarian scientific and technical cooperation, nenko chendov, vice-minister of foreign affairs, vasil balevski, vice-chairman of the afro-asian solidarity committee of bulgaria, and others.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to bulgaria were also present.

Bulgarian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

the council of ministers of the bulgarian people's republic sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on september 30, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government of the bulgarian people's republic hereby extends congratulations to the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people and wishes them happiness and prosperity. the bulgarian people who are loyal to their tradition of internationalism greet the chinese revolution on the victory it scored a quarter of a century ago and the chinese people on all their achievements in defending and consolidating the fruits of socialism in the people's republic of china. we hope that the relations between the bulgarian people's republic and the people's republic of china will develop in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, socialism and international cooperation.

the council of ministers of the
bulgarian people's republic,
september 30, 1974, sofia

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang held a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 430 guests attending the reception were burmese foreign minister u hla phone, deputy foreign minister u win, deputy minister of construction u hla tin, deputy minister of education u aung tun, as well as other burmese government officials and military officers and prominent figures from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also attended the reception.

present too were chinese technicians working here.

Burmese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

u ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma and chairman of the council of state, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier of the state council chou en-lai, sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in conveying to you and through you to the government and the people of china cordial congratulations and best wishes of the people of the socialist republic of the union of burma. may i also add my sincere good wishes for your personal well-being and for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation happily existing between our two countries.

u ne win
president of the socialist republic
of the union of burma
and
chairman of the council of state

Burmese Prime Minister U Sein Win Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have much pleasure to extend to your excellency and through you to the government and the people of china warm congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i also send my sincere best wishes for your excellency's well-being and for the progress and prosperity of china.

u sein win
prime minister of the
socialist republic of the
union of burma

Communist Party of Burma Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message on september 25 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the central committee of the communist party of burma, on behalf of the burmese communist party and people, extend warm and fraternal greetings to the communist party of china and the chinese people.

over the past 25 years, the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao and in the light of the proletarian revolutionary line and policy, have won tremendous victories in socialist revolution and construction by steadfastly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and uniting with all the forces that can be united with, and have

built the people's republic of china into a powerful socialist country. the communist party of china and the chinese people have successfully carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution. today, according to the resolution of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, they are successfully carrying out in depth the mass movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius so as to consolidate and develop the victorious fruit of socialist revolution and construction. internationally, the communist party of china and the chinese people adhere to proletarian internationalism and the party's established policy, strengthen the unity with the world proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations, strengthen the unity with all countries suffering from imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying, and form the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, and have won very great victories. they have also won brilliant victories in uniting with the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations of the world and in the struggle against modern revisionism. the people's republic of china is a developing country belonging to the third world, as well as a socialist country. its international prestige is rising daily. we rejoice at and are inspired by this.

your victories are our victories. they greatly inspire the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples. we are convinced that your course will illuminate forever, like a beacon light, the road of advance for the oppressed people and nations of the world. your victories will give new and tremendous strength to the struggle against our common enemy -- imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

we are full of confidence that in the excellent situation at home and abroad, our party and people will surely overcome all difficulties on our road forward and win victory for the revolutionary war if we act in accordance with marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought and the correct line and policy, closely unite the whole party, unite with the broad masses of all nationalities, unite with all the forces that can be united with and persevere in struggle.

united as one, our two parties and peoples have been fighting shoulder to shoulder to win victories in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and have thus formed a profound revolutionary friendship. we fully believe that our militant friendship and unity based on marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought and proletarian internationalism will be further consolidated and developed.

we wish the chinese communist party and people under the leadership of chairman mao new and great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the

days to come by adhering to the proletarian revolutionary line, and we wish that they will make still greater contributions to the proletarian revolution of the world.

long live the militant unity between our two parties and peoples exclamation

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great leader chairman mao tsetung exclamation

central committee of the
communist party of burma

september 25, 1974

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng gave a reception in bujumbura yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of burundi.

330 guests attended the reception. among them were minister of agriculture and livestock pierre bigayimpunzi, minister of information andre muyumbu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning gaspard karenzo, president of the supreme court joseph bukera, first general secretary of the rwagasore revolutionary youth organization longin kanuma, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces damien nkoripha, governor of bujumbura province albert rumbete and other high officials and officers as well as friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to burundi were al present.

a colour documentary "a brilliant spectacle" shown at the reception was received with appreciation.

Burundi President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

lieutenant general michel micombero, general secretary of the party of unity and national progress of burundi, president and head of government of the republic of burundi, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

peking

your excellency mr. presibemt,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the burundi people and their party -- the party of unity and national progress, the burundi government and i extend to you our sincere and warm congratulations. we rejoice with the chinese people at their ever important successes in opposing imperialism and neo-colonialism under the lofty and clear-sighted leadership of their respected and beloved leader, and the excellent friendly relations and frank and constructive cooperation between our two peoples.

with high consideration.

lieutenant general michel micombero,
general secretary of the party of
unity and national progress of
burundi, president and head of
government of the republic of
burundi

september 30, 1974

bujunbura

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

AKI Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

the news agency of kampuchea in an article yesterday warmly greeted the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article says, "in the past 25 years, the people's republic of china has made great progress and attained

development in various fields, winning admiration from all the world people who cherish peace and progress. the cambodian people greet with admiration the numerous achievements made by the fraternal chinese people in socialist construction."

the article says, "the cambodian people regard the victories of the chinese people as their own and consider the chinese people and china as their powerful backing and reliable rear area in the struggle for the national liberation of the cambodian people."

it says that especially after u.s. imperialism and its lackeys launched the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, the people, government and communist party of china have resolutely stood by the cambodian nation and people, the national united front, the royal government of national union, the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia. the victories won in the past four years by the cambodian people under the banner of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman are inseparable from the aid rendered by the fraternal chinese people.

the cambodian people noted with deep satisfaction that the fraternal, militant solidarity between the peoples of cambodia and china is daily consolidating and developing.

the article says in conclusion that on the historic day of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the cambodian people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f. extend the warmest greetings to the fraternal chinese people and wish them still greater new victories in socialist construction on the entire territory of china and in the definitive liberation of taiwan province.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan gave a reception yesterday, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 300 guests attended the reception. among them were minister of health and public assistance paul fokam kamga, minister of employment and social insurance enoch kwayeb, minister of youth and sports felix tonye, minister delegate to the general state inspectorate gilbert andze, vice-president of the national assembly adolphe pachong and other high officials and public figures of cameroon.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to cameroon were also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Government Administrator Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

bora laskin, administrator of the government of canada, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

excellency,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china, i should like to offer to your excellency and to the people of china, personally and on behalf of all canadians, our congratulations andm best wishes for continued happiness, welfare and prosperity.

may the good relations between our countries continue to develop in the year to come.

(signed) bora laskin
administrator of the government
of canada

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Canadian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the canadian journalists' delegation led by ross munro, president of "the canadian press". after the meeting, the chinese vice-foreign minister gave a banquet in their honour.

present at the meeting were derek arnould, charge d'affaires ad interim, and gilliane lapointe, second secretary, of the canadian embassy here.

among those present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese ministry of foreign affairs wang chen and wu fan-wu.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Ambassador to Chad Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to chad wang jen-san held a reception on september 30 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from ndjamena.

chad state minister in charge of public function and labour djibrine kherallah attended the reception on behalf of president ngarta tombalbaye.

also present were members of the executive committee of the national movement of cultural and social revolution pallai ahmadou and djarma mahamat, president of the supreme court djime ngon, minister of justice brahim seid, minister of public health and social affairs jacques baroum, minister of public works and territorial management abdoulaye djonouma, minister of transport and telecommunications ahmann mahamat, minister of national education, youth and sports bernard dikoa garandi, minister of tourism, information and tribal affairs baba hassan abou diguine, acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces and chief of the general staff milaren odingar m'baitao, as well as other high-ranking officials and prominent chad personages.

a number of diplomats to chad also attended the reception.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to chile hsu chung-fu held a reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present among the over 300 guests were president of the supreme court enrique urrutia, minister of justice hugo musante romero, vice minister of foreign affairs claudio collado, vice minister of the interior enrique montero, vice minister of economy sergio de castro, chief of staff of the ministry of defence herman brady, chief of staff of the air force gabriel van schouwen, and commander-in-chief of the garrison of santiago sergio arellano.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in chile were also present.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to Congo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien held a reception last evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests at the reception were jean-pierre thystere tchikaya, representative of the congolese government and minister of professional, technical and high education; pascal okyemba-morlende, first vice-president of the bureau of the national people's assembly and mayor of brazzaville; celestin goma-foutou, chief of staff of the national people's army; elenga emmanuel, commander of the airborne group; other high-ranking government officials and leaders of mass organizations.

pinto de andrade, vice-president of the people's liberation movement of angola, was present at the reception.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to the congo were also present.

ambassador lu chih-hsien held an evening party on september 24 to mark the occasion. chinese documentaries "acrobatics" and "milky way in shaoshan" were shown at the party.

Congolese Socialist Youth Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

the delegation of the socialist youth union of the congo left here for home by plane today. leader of the delegation is eyeni richard, secretary of information and propaganda of the union's central committee, and deputy leader sinald charles, deputy chief of the organization department of the union's central committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chia hsueh-chien, a leading cadre under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and keng shih-chung, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china.

on hand also were didier iloy, counsellor of the congolese embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, chengchow, linhsien county and the chiliying people's commune in hsinhsiang. the congolese guests made wide contacts with chinese young people, thus enhancing mutual understanding and friendship between the youth of the two countries.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Acting President of Cyprus Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

glafcos clerides, acting president of the republic of cyprus, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung yesterday, expressing the heartiest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i convey on behalf of the people of cyprus, my government and myself the heartiest congratulations and warmest wishes for your personal happiness and the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Prague, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia tsung ke-wen gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were m. hruza, vice-minister of foreign affairs of czechoslovakia; a. hloch, vice-minister of foreign trade; a. mrazek, vice-minister of technological and investment development; j. vavelka, vice-minister of metallurgical and machinery industry; t. dubrovay, general manager of the trade bank; j. kolian, deputy mayor of prague and other personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to czechoslovakia were also present.

Czechoslovak Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

lubomir strougal, premier of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend sincere congratulations to you, the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. may the friendship between the peoples of czechoslovakia and china and the relations between the two countries develop.

dr. lubomir strougal,
premier of the government of the
czechoslovak socialist republic,

september 30, 1974, prague

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to dahomey ku hsiao-po gave a reception in cotonou on september 30 evening, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from cotonou.

about 200 guests attended the reception. among them were amoussou isidore, director of the quartermaster's department of the armed forces; leopold ahoueya, chief secretary of the national council of the revolution of dahomey, cyrille sagbo, secretary general of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to dahomey were also present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 1, 1974)

yueh liang, chinese ambassador to denmark, gave a reception in copenhagen today, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from copenhagen.

prime minister poul hartling attended the reception.

among the more than 600 guests present were: k. knuth-winterfeldt, aide-de-camp of queen margarethe ii; holge hjortdal, secretary general of the folketing (parliament); eigil joergenson, permanent under-secretary of state of the foreign ministry; major general o. hoegberg, director of the economic department of the defence headquarters; major general h.c.b. engell, chief of the army material command; major general o.c. permin, chief of the home guard, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

also present were gustav pedersen, former chairman of folketing; k.b. andersen, former foreign minister; a.c. normann, former minister of greenland and fisheries; k.r. ramberg, former commander of defence and friends of various circles.

flemming moerk, chairman of the denmark-china friendship association, and leading members of some mass organizations were also present.

also present at the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of chinese residents in denmark.

Queen of Denmark Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

queen margrethe of denmark sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30th, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept, your excellency, my cordial congratulations and best wishes for your personal well-being and for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

margrethe r.

copenhagen, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to GDR Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the german democratic republic peng kuang-wei held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by horst grunert, vice-minister of foreign affairs, gerd moenkemeyer, vice-minister of foreign trade, and paul wandel, chairman of the g.d.r. league for friendship among the peoples.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to the g.d.r. were also present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese National Day Reception Held in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 30, 1974)

yu meng-you, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei attended the reception.

also among the over 550 guests were youssel el sebai, minister of culture; samih anwar, minister of state for foreign affairs; salah hedayet, chairman of the egyptian scientific union; mohamed zulfikar, under-secretary of state of the ministry of finance; ahmed mikawy, under-secretary

of state of the ministry of supply and home trade; and ibrahim el tahawy, president of the egypt-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of the palestine resistance movement and african liberation movements also attended the reception.

this morning, chamberlain of the presidency ali el hegazi conveyed president sadat's greetings on the chinese national day to the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Addis Ababa Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Sept. 30, 1974)

shih chung, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in ethiopia, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 300 guests attended the reception. among them were minister of agriculture dagnatchew, ministers of state of industry, commerce and tourism taddesse and imru, vice-minister of foreign affairs tesfaye and vice-minister of public health mesfin. responsible personages of international organizations here and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to ethiopia were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming held a reception this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests were: speaker of parliament v.j. sukselainen; minister of commerce jermu laine; minister of transport and communications pekka tarjanne; chief of the general staff of the finnish defence forces p. junttila; state secretary of the foreign ministry richard

totterman; mayor of helsinki teuvo aura and other officials and officers.

chairman of the finland-china society matti kajantie; leading members of the marxist-leninist groups of finland and friends from all walks of life attended the reception.

also present were diplomatic envoys of many countries.

all members of the chinese exhibition group to the international consumer goods fair were also present.

Chinese Scientists Delegation Leaves for Finland and Denmark

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

a six-member chinese scientists delegation left peking by air today for friendly visits to the republic of finland and the kingdom of denmark. leader of the delegation is hu han, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of genetics under the academy of sciences of china and permanent council member of the society of agricultural crops of china, and deputy leader is liu chi-ying, director of the planning bureau of the academy of sciences of china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientists including liu chung-yang and pei shih-chang.

matti hakkanen, counsellor of the finnish embassy in china, was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador to France Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao held a reception today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

president of the republic of france valery giscard d'estaing was present on the occasion. he had a long and friendly talk with ambassador tseng tao at the reception, and told the press that the founding of the people's republic of china "is a very

great event not only for the chinese people, but for the contemporary world". he added, "I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express the wish of the french people for the prosperity, happiness and peace of the great chinese people, with whom, you know, we maintain relations of trust and friendship."

more than 1,500 other french guests attended the reception, among them were: minister of education rene haby, representing prime minister jacques chirac; president of the national assembly edgar faure; minister of health mme. simone veil; inspector general of the french army, general alberic vaillant; naval chief of staff, vice-admiral antoine sanguinetti; commander of the strategic air forces, general de corps aerien maurice saint-cricq; as well as other high ranking government officials and military officers.

also among the guests were: former prime minister couve de murville; former minister, president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly andre bettencourt; former ministers maurice schumann and leo hamon. maurice baumont, honorary president of the france-china friendship society, jacques jurquet, director of the journal "l'humanite rouge" and other french friends were also present.

chau seng, minister in charge of special missions of the royal government of national union of cambodia, pridi panamyon, former chief of the government of thailand and a number of diplomatic envoys to france also attended the reception.

French President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

french president valery giscard d'estaing sent a message on september 30 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, I am glad to extend to your excellency my warmest congratulations and my sincerest wishes for your personal happiness and the happiness of the chinese people

and assure you of my longing for the constant development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

valery giscard d'estaing

september 30, 1974

paris

CHINA AND GABON

Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Gives National Day Reception in Libreville

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien gave a reception in libreville yesterday evening, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of gabon.

'50 guests attended the reception. among them were fransois nguema-ndong, representative of the president of the republic of gabon and minister of state in charge of social affairs, veterans and war victims; rene radembino-coniquet, minister and secretary general to the presidency; martin rekangalt, high commissioner of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation; and other high officials as well as friends from all walks of life in gabon.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to gabon were also present.

Gabonese President and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, and madame bongo will arrive in peking on october 4 for a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the people of the chinese capital are making preparations for giving a grand and rousing welcome to the distinguished gabonese guests.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Chairman of National Redemption Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

col. i.k. acheampong chairman of the national redemption council of the republic of ghana, sent a message on september 30 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting president,
people's republic of china,
peking

your excellency,

on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in sending, on behalf of myself, the government and people of the republic of ghana, warmest congratulations and felicitations to you and through you to the government and people of the people's republic of china.

the remarkable progress made by the chinese people in the past year, under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, is a source of great pride and satisfaction to all peace-loving peoples. the year has also seen great strides in the expansion of the friendly relations between our two peoples. on this occasion i wish the chinese people continued progress and development and look forward to a further strengthening of the friendship between china and ghana in our joint efforts for justice, peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

col. i.k. acheampong
chairman, national redemption
council, september 30, 1974 accra

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-chen gave a reception last evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 400 guests were ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the democratic party of guinea and minister in the field of economy and finance; senainon behanzin, minister of information and ideology; doumbouya mamadou bella, minister of finance and banking; karim keyra, minister of the interior and security.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to guinea also attended the reception.

to mark the national day, a chinese documentary "a brilliant spectacle" was shown at a party given by ambassador chien chi-chen on the evening of september 26.

Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

president
ahmed sekou toure of the republic of guinea yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency chairman mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

your excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

your excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council

peking

at the moment when the chinese people joyously celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to convey through your excellencies to the great and friendly people of your country the warmest and militant congratulations of the people, party and government of guinea and of my own. i would like to express on this happy occasion our great satisfaction to see the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung win numerous victories in all fields of national life, thus consolidating the political power of workers and peasants. we are also delighted to see that in spite of the difficulties created by imperialism and its feudal valets, the people's republic of china is advancing in big strides in socialist construction and its prestige on the international political stage is ever rising and being strengthened. our people are proud of

having the great and industrious people of your country as their intimate friends. i express once more to your excellencies our wishes for more brilliant victories in building a new, strong and prosperous socialist china and we request you to accept our highest consideration.

ahmed sekou toure,
president of guinea

conakry, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan gave a reception this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were president of guyana arthur chung, prime minister and madame forbes burnham, minister of economic development desmond hoyte, minister of energy and natural resources and acting minister of foreign affairs hubert jack, minister of works and housing steve naraine, minister of education cecilene baird, minister of trade and consumer protection george king, minister of labour winslow carrington, minister of state for agriculture mohamed kasim, minister of state of the office of the prime minister christopher nascimento, madame shridath ramphal, wife of the minister of foreign affairs and justice, mayor of georgetown beryl simon, commander of the defence force ulric pilgrim, chief of state of the defence force clarence price as well as other high-ranking government officials and prominent personages.

caricom secretary-general alister mcintyre was also present.

also present were members of the diplomatic corps in guyana.

head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group pei tse-sheng now visiting guyana also attended the reception.

Guyana Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

prime minister of the co-operative republic of guyana l.f. s. burnham has sent a message of greetings to premier chou en-lai on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

premier chou en-lai,

as you celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government and people of guyana join me in sending to you and the government and people of the people's republic of china our congratulations and fraternal greetings.

with these greetings i extend also my personal good wishes for the continued prosperity of your country and for your own well-being, and express the hope that the close bonds of friendship and cooperation that have developed over the past few years will be further strengthened in the years ahead between the peoples of guyana and china.

l.f. s. burnham
prime minister of guyana

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to hungary li tse-wang held a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by rodonyi karoly, minister of transport and post services, racz pal, deputy minister of foreign affairs, tordai jeno, deputy minister of foreign trade, szili geza, deputy minister of heavy industry and chairman of the hungarian group of the sino-hungarian committee for scientific and technical cooperation, major general kardos janos, deputy chief of the general staff of the hungarian people's army, and others.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to hungary were also present.

Chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

fock jeno, chairman of the council of ministers of the hungarian people's republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the chinese people's national day, the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the government of the hungarian people's republic and the hungarian people, and in my own name, extend congratulations and best wishes to you, the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. may the relations between our two countries further expand in the interest of peace and progress.

fock jeno,
chairman of the council of ministers of
the hungarian people's republic

september 30, 1974, budapest

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese National Day Reception Held in Iceland

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chen tung, chinese ambassador to iceland, held a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from reykjavik.

icelandic prime minister geir hallgrimsson was present on the occasion.

among the more than 300 guests present at the reception were vilhjalmur hjalmarsson, minister of education and acting minister of foreign affairs, halldor sigurdsson, minister of agriculture and communications, benedikt sigurjonsson, president of the supreme court, gils gudmundsson, speaker of the lower house of the parliament as well as other high ranking officials.

dr. jakob benediktsson, chairman of the icelandic-chinese association also attended.

also present at the reception were ludvik josefsson, former minister of fisheries and commerce and friends from various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of many countries to iceland.

Icelandic President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

kristjan eldjarn, president of iceland, sent a message on september 30 to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, please accept my sincere congratulations as well as best wishes for your well-being and for the welfare of your country.

kristjan eldjarn
president of iceland

reykjavik, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

prime minister indira gandi of india has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency
mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china.

your excellency,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, please accept our greetings and good wishes for your excellency and the government and people of china.

indira gandi,
prime minister of india

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Foreign Trade Delegation Leaves Iran for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 29, 1974)

the chinese delegation led by hsi yeh-sheng, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here for home today after attending a meeting of the china-iran trade mixed committee.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was morteza zamani, leader of the iranian delegation and general-director of foreign trade of the ministry of commerce.

wang ching-jung, counsellor, and pi yi-ming, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy in iran, were also present.

during its stay in iran, the chinese delegation held talks with its iranian counterpart. after friendly consultations, they reached agreement on a new list of commodities to be exchanged between the two countries.

the delegation arrived here on september 19.

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tehran, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were iranian prime minister amir abbass hoveyda, senate president jaafar sharif emami, majlis, speaker abdollah riazi, chairman of the board and general managing director of national iranian oil company dr. manoutchehr eghbal, minister of interior and civil service affairs jamshid amuzegar, minister of energy

iraj vahidi, minister of labour qassem moini, minister of roads javad shahrestani, minister of industry and mines farrokh majmabadi, minister of information and tourism gholam reza kianpour, minister of commerce fereidoon mahdavi, deputy minister of foreign affairs gholam reza tajbakh, assistant to the prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization lieutenant general ali hojat kashani and wife of the minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari.

also present were gholam reza azhari, chief of the supreme commander's staff of the iranian armed forces, ata'i, commander of the navy and behseresht, deputy chief of the supreme commander's staff of the iranian armed forces.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to iran were also present.

Iranian Shah Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

mohammad reza pahlavi, shah of iran, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, extending the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i take great pleasure in conveying to your excellency my warmest congratulations together with sincere best wishes for your personal health and happiness as well as for the welfare and increasing prosperity of the friendly people of china. i sincerely hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation between iran and the people's republic of china will continue to be further consolidated in the years ahead to the mutual advantage of our two peoples.

mohammad reza pahlavi

september 30, 1974 tehran

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 250 guests attending the reception were abdul fatah al yassin, member of the regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party of iraq and head of the northern affairs bureau of the revolutionary command council; abdul hussein al jamali, under-secretary of the foreign ministry; jassem mohammed al jebouri, director of military intelligence of the general staff headquarters of the armed forces; hashim abdul ghafor, director of ordnance; arfan abdul latif, director of contracts and purchase; as well as representatives and friends from all walks of life in baghdad.

present also on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to iraq and representatives of some palestinian guerrillas organizations.

Iraqi President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china i have the pleasure to extend on behalf of the people and government of iraq and in my own name our best congratulations and good wishes for your health, happiness and the prosperity and progress of the friendly chinese people.

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq,

baghdad, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND ITALY

"Nuova Unita" Editorial Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 1, 1974)

"nuova unita", organ of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), carried an editorial today to celebrate the national day of the people's republic of china.

entitled "long live socialist china", the editorial says, "25 years ago mao tsetung proclaimed -- after 28 years of arduous struggle -- the founding of the people's republic of china. ever since then china has witnessed a historic process, a process from a country having just shaken itself free from semi-colonialism and semi-feudalism to a great socialist state."

the editorial notes, "all this has only been possible through acute class struggle. and only through class struggle have the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party defeated the various attempts by the bourgeoisie to restore capitalism. these attempts found expression in the right opportunist lines within the communist party. chairman mao and the communist party launched the great proletarian cultural revolution to fight against these lines and their influence, especially against the counter-revolutionary attempts represented by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this revolution crushed the bourgeois ideology and its influence in all fields. it has defended and consolidated the proletarian dictatorship."

the editorial points out, "the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party headed by chairman mao, have withstood pressure and aggression from imperialism and social-imperialism and victoriously defended socialism. china, as in the past, consistently supports the peoples and nations in their struggle against the policies of hegemony of the two superpowers ...."

the editorial says that the resolute struggle of the chinese people against the hegemony of the two superpowers and for the peoples' sovereignty and freedom "is also a struggle of those fighting against imperialism and fascism and for an equal and free society, because a new world will emerge after the old society based on exploitation is smashed."

Italian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

giovanni leone, president of italy, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i extend to you, in the name of the italian people and in my own name, the warmest wishes for the prosperity of the people's republic of china and for the happiness of your excellency.

giovanni leone.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

a chinese photograph exhibition jointly spensored by the institute of jamaica and the chinese embassy in kingston opened in the capital of jamaica yesterday, according to a report from kingston.

neville dawes, president of the institute of jamaica, announced the opening of the exhibition. among the guests present at the opening ceremony were jamaican parliamentary secretary of the ministry of youth and community development paul miller, friendly personages of literature and art and diplomatic envoys of some countries to jamaica.

chairman of the cultural development committee of jamaica rex nettleford and chinese ambassador li chao spoke at the ceremony expressing their hopes that the exhibition would enhance mutual understanding between the peoples of china and jamaica.

the exhibition will close on october 11.

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao held a reception in kingston yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a kingston report.

among the 400 guests present were: governor general and madam florizel glasspole, minister of industry, commerce and tourism p.j. patterson who represented prime minister michael manley, speaker of the house of the representatives ripton mcpherson, chief justice kennith

smith, attorney general leacroft robinson, special adviser of international affairs in the prime minister's office egerton richardson and other high-ranking government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of chinese residents in jamaica also attended the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives National Day Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 2,000 people present were aiichiro fujiyama, chuji kuno, tomomi narita, bunzo ninomiya, takaharu sumioka, makoto ichikawa, tokumatsu sakamoto, teiji hagiwara, shizuma kai, saburo endo, shigeo nagano, yoshihiro inayama, yoshizane iwasa, ataeu kobayashi and friendly personages from the political, economic education, press, sports, art and literature, religious and tourism circles.

present also were diplomatic envoys from various countries to japan.

also present were han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan and chen kun-wang, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

the chinese good-will delegation headed by wang chen, the friendship delegation from the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by wang yao-ting, the exhibition of the people's republic of china group headed by hsiao fang-chou were also present. the three delegations are now visiting tokyo.

present also were director jen chang-chih and other members of the tokyo office of the civil aviation administration of china.

Japanese Goodwill Delegation for Inauguration of Japan-China Air Service Leaves Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

the japanese goodwill delegation for the inauguration of the japan-china air service led by zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by plane this morning to visit hangchow, in the company of wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

the japanese friends were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun, ma chun-ku, yu mei, hsu yun-pei, liu hsi-wen, wang yu-ching, chang jui-ai, wang shih-yen, wang hsiao-yun, li yung-ting, wu shu-tung, yueh tai-heng, ma ling and hsu kuang.

on hand also were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, officials of the japanese embassy here, and sadaharu yasuda, chief representative of the office of the japan air lines company in china.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Visiting Group from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the visiting group of activists for japan-china friendship with nenokichi kawazu as its leader and yoriko miura as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng and li tieh-ying.

Japanese Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

a 14-member delegation of the united struggle conference of the all military japanese employees labour union with yo oikawa as its leader and nisao kameyama as its deputy leader arrived here by air this afternoon as guests of the china-japan friendsh association.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including han hsi-ya and li jui-huan. this evening, han hsi-ya gave a dinner in its honour.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with kuichiro nakamura, professor of kinki university in osaka, japan, and a leading member of the institute of mao tsetung thought.

after professor kuichiro nakamura arrived in china on september 15 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association, he visited peking, harbin, shenyang and talien and will soon leave peking for home.

Japanese Foreign Minister Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1974)

toshio kimura, foreign minister of japan, visited the chinese exhibition here today.

he was accompanied by chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, head of the friendship delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting and head of the chinese exhibition delegation hsiao fang-chou and others.

kimura told the chinese hosts in a friendly conversation before he visited the exhibition that he was entrusted by prime minister kakuei tanaka to visit the exhibition. the september 29 opening of japan-china air service and yesterday's celebration of the 25th anniversary of the

founding of the people's republic of china are all happy occasions deserving congratulations, he added. he said he was confident that the navigation and transport agreement will definetely be signed soon.

the development of the friendly relations between japan and china was inseparable from the efforts made by aiichiro fujiyama and others, he stated. he observed that the chinese exhibition provided a very good opportunity for direct exchange among the people and for the promotion of friendship and understanding.

the japanese foreign minister wished the chinese exhibition complete success.

Tokyo Meeting Celebrates Chinese National Day and Anniversary of Normalization of Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

600 japanese people of various circles in tokyo held a meeting on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the second anniversary of the normalization of japan-china relations, according to a toho news agency report.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by over 20 political parties and mass organizations.

in his speech, tomitaro kaneda, secretary general of the liaison council of national movement for japan-china friendship, warmly greeted the 25th founding anniversary of the people's republic of china. he said he strongly felt that friendly relations between the japanese and chinese people should be maintained from generation to generation.

he declared, "i believe that the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship in conformity with the japan-china joint statement is in the interests of the people of the two countries."

messages of greetings were also read at the meeting by shoichi shimodaira, vice-chairman of the japan socialist party; bumizo ninomiya, vice-chairman of the komei party; kosaku wada, diet member of the democratic socialist party; and leaders of mass organizations. they all expressed the hope for further strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to kenya wang yueh-yi gave a reception at the chinese embassy this evening to celebrate the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from nairobi.

present at the reception were about three hundred and fifty guests including kenyan government officials and friends from various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries accredited in kenya.

Kenyan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

h.e. mzee jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, expressed warm congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

on this important occasion when you celebrate the anniversary of your national day, the government and people of the republic of kenya and myself send to your excellency and to all the people of the people's republic of china our warm greetings and best wishes.

kenya looks forward to continued friendly and fruitful cooperation with china for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of international peace and progress.

h.e. mzee jomo kenyatta,
president of the republic of kenya

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 30, 1974)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the reception were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea (w.p.k.) and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak sung chul and kim yong ju, members of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premiers of the administration council; chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the administration council; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; and leaders of departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also attended the reception.

present at the reception were also chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, representatives of chinese technicians and students here, as well as representatives of chinese residents in korea.

general o jin u, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people, extended the warmest greetings and fraternal regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

he said, "since the founding of the people's republic of china the fraternal chinese people, rallied close around the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, have converted china, once poor and backward, into a powerful, daily prospering and developing socialist state in the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

"today the chinese people are carrying out the tasks set forth at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, and are bringing about a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction by further consolidating the successes gained in the great proletarian cultural revolution and waging the vigorous movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius under the slogan 'let us deepen, generalize and carry on for ever the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius exclamation'"

"the korean people," he said, "have always regarded as their own and rejoiced at all the achievements of the fraternal chinese people. we sincerely wish the chinese people new achievements in their struggle to strengthen the entire force of the country and to liberate taiwan".

general o jin u said, "our people will actively act in accordance with the three principles and five-point programme for national reunification put forth by the beloved leader comrade kim il sung and will surely smash the plots hatched by the splittists at home and abroad and fulfil the historical task of national reunification with the active support and solidarity of the fraternal chinese people and the peace-loving people of the world."

general o jin u said: "the korean and chinese peoples have in the past traversed a hard and dangerous stretch of road shoulder to shoulder for a long time and shed much of their blood in their struggles against the japanese and u.s. imperialists and for the freedom and independence of their countries." "holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle, we will, as always, make all efforts to unite with china and other socialist countries and with all countries of the world opposing imperialism, and actively support and encourage their national-liberation struggle and revolutionary struggle."

ambassador li yun-chuan who spoke first at the reception, gave an account of the great achievements made by the chinese people over the past 25 years.

after praising the brilliant successes achieved by the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, he stated, "at present, the korean people, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and with new chollima speed, are starting a wide upsurge of construction and are struggling resolutely to fulfil ahead of schedule the six year plan put forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea. the chinese people greatly rejoice over all the achievements made by the korean people and sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new, greater victories in the future."

he said, "the korean party and government have carried out an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification advanced by president kim il sung reflect the unanimous desire of the entire korean people and enjoy the sympathy and support of the korean people and the world people."

"we held that the korean question must be solved by the korean people themselves and the u.s. imperialists must withdraw all their aggressor forces from south korea. the government and people of china resolutely support the

struggle of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are convinced that their just struggle will surely be crowned with victory."

ambassador li yun-chuan said, "the great friendship between the peoples of china and korea is created and nurtured personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it is cemented with blood in the protracted common revolutionary struggle against imperialism; it is founded on the basis of the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. the chinese people will, as always, support and learn from each other, fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people to advance victoriously in the struggle against the common enemy and in the cause of revolution and construction."

the speeches of general o jin u and ambassador li yun-chuan were warmly applauded.

at the reception, the chinese and korean revolutionary comrades-in-arms talked about the excellent international situation and the fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and jointly wished chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, good health and long life.

at noon on the same day, chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, gave a banquet in kaesong to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

Korean Paper Greets Founding Anniversary of Chinese People's Republic

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1974)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" published an editorial today warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says: "the past 25 years following the founding of the people's republic of china have been days of fruitful struggle of the chinese people for building a new socialist china and a proud course along which they have recorded great victories and successes in the struggle."

the editorial notes that under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, the industrious and courageous chinese people have smashed various sinister manoeuvres of enemies at home and abroad,

surmounted difficulties and obstructions, won glorious achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and established a daily consolidating and prospering socialist state.

the editorial says: "by winning a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution in recent years, the chinese people have consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and further strengthened the political and ideological unity of the entire people.

"it is important to note that the powerful movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius after the 10th congress of the communist party of china has made it possible to further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the revolutionary position and fill the whole country with revolutionary stamina."

it says: "the prosperity and development of the people's republic of china and the growth of its might greatly helped strengthen the third world and the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces."

the editorial says: "the korean people resolutely support the struggle of the chinese people for accelerating socialist construction and liberating the taiwan province."

it says: "the korea-china friendship which has been forged in the protracted struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism is a great friendship provided personally by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and is an unbreakable friendship which has stood the trials of history."

it says: "the korean people infinitely value the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people.

"upholding the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, the korean people will in the future, too, fight more staunchly for the victory of the common cause of socialism shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people".

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a reception here today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 300 guests attended the reception. among them were mohammad al hamad, minister of justice and acting foreign minister; abdul aziz husain, minister of state for the council of ministers; hamad mubarak el ayyar, minister of social affairs and labour; rashid el farhan, minister of awqaf and islamic affairs; abdul aziz h. al sagar, president of the chamber of commerce and industry, other high officials and friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to kuwait and leading members of the palestine liberation organization office here were also present.

Kuwait Amir Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

sabah al salem al sabah, amir of the state of kuwait in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30 extended the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, in my name and on behalf of kuwait's people, i am pleased to extend to your excellency and the friendly people of china our warmest congratulations with best wishes for your excellency's personal happiness and the continued prosperity of your country.

sabah al salem al sabah
amir of kuwait

kuwait, september 30, 1974

Kuwait Heir-Apparent and Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

jaber al-ahmed al-sabah, heir-apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing sincere congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

i have the pleasure in extending to your excellency sincere congratulations and warm greetings on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china. i take this opportunity to express the best wishes for your excellency's personal good health and well-being as well as for the continued prosperity of the friendly people of china.

jaber al-ahmed al-sabah,
heir-apparent and prime minister
of the state of kuwait

october 1, 1974 kuwait

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese National Day Reception Held in Vientiane

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 2, 1974)

kuo ying, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of laos, held a reception here yesterday evening celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 guests present were leuam insisiengmay, acting prime minister and vice-prime minister and minister of education, arts, sports and youth of the provisional national union government; sisoumang sisaleumsak, vice-president of the national coalition political council; tiao khammao, president of the king's council; tiao souk vongsack, singkapo sikhot chounlamani, mahakou souvannamithy, pheng phongsavang, and khampheng boupha, ministers of the government; bounpone makthipharak, commander-in-chief of the vientiane army and other officials of the provisional national union government, the national coalition political council and the central joint commission for the implementation of the (vientiane) agreement.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in laos were also present.

sun fang, head of the chinese pavilion at the "that luang" festival international fair in laos was also present.

Chinese National Day Reception Held in Phong Saly, Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

wang ti-san, chinese consul-general in phong saly, laos held a reception on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were maychandan, member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front; major lieng, representative of the patriotic neutralist forces in phong saly province; thao bao, representative of the representation of the lao patriotic front in phong saly; sisavath, deputy governer of phong saly province; and leading members of various local departments.

after the reception, the guests visited the photo exhibition "socialist china is on the march" which was held by the consulate-general. they also watched the film "a brilliant spectacle".

Prince Souphanouvong Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, on september 30, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

on the occasion of the 25 anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the lao patriotic front and the lao people, and in my own name, extend sincere and noble greetings to you and, through you, to the leaders of the chinese party and government and the great and heroic chinese people.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, under the wise and clearsighted leadership of the communist party of china led by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, bringing into full play their tradition of revolutionary heroism and self-reliance, have surmounted countless difficulties and hardships, and pushed the chinese revolution forward at great strides. this has made china a powerful socialist country endowed with modern industry, developed agriculture and advanced science and technology. these enormous victories have contributed to the victory of the world's revolutionary struggle against imperialism, colonialism and to the abolition of the old regime and achievement of peace, independence and democracy. especially, these great successes have served as a strong impetus to the lao people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation.

we warmly welcome the great achievements of the chinese people and wish them many and yet greater successes in the cause of building china into a country powerful in all fields to encourage the national liberation movement and the struggle for peace, independence and justice in south-east asia and the rest of the world.

in our country, the provisional government of national union and the national political council of coalition have been formed. it is a great victory gained by people. it cannot be thought of separately from the sincere support and assistance of the party, government and fraternal people of china. we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to them.

as everybody knows, peace in laos has been maintained satisfactorily, but the lao people's struggle is still going on because the u.s. imperialists and the thai reactionaries have still refused to retreat from laos. we are convinced that the party, government and people of china, now as in the past, will continue giving support and assistance to the lao people's just struggle till final victory is won.

we wish chairman mao tsetung the best of health. may the militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples last forever.

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of
the lao patriotic front

september 30, 1974

viengsay

Lao Paper Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 2, 1974)

the lao paper "lao haksat" in an editorial on september 30 greeted the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to radio pathet lao.

the editorial says, the founding of the people's republic of china which is a great victory of the chinese revolution, "has brought about good influence to the world revolutionary movement and changes favourable to the world revolution in the balance of forces in the world".

the editorial goes on: "in a short historical period, the great chinese people have won many significant victories in the socialist construction of their beloved country. through the fulfillment of five-year plans and the great cultural revolution in particular, the industrious and valiant fraternal chinese people, bringing into full play the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have made their country continuously advance along the socialist road and turned the old china with weak economy and backward culture into a socialist country endowed with a modern industry, developed agriculture, advanced science and culture and powerful national defence."

the editorial says: "the lao people greatly rejoice over, and are encouraged by the successes of the brotherly chinese people in socialist construction and consider these successes as their own."

"laos and china are close neighbours linked with mountains and rivers. they have traditional friendly relations and the same destiny of suffering from foreign aggression and plunder. thus, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. the 'may 20' statement issued by chairman mao tsetung in 1970 for supporting the struggle of the indochinese people is of tremendous political significance. it has greatly encouraged the national liberation movements of the lao, vietnamese and cambodian peoples."

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador to Lebanon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Beirut, Oct. 2, 1974)

hsu ming, chinese ambassador to lebanon, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the nearly 700 guests attending the reception were: nazih bizri, minister of trade and economy; tawfic assaf, minister of petroleum and industry; sabli hamadeh, minister of agriculture; said nasrallah, chief of the general staff; antoine fattal, acting secretary general of the foreign ministry; and deputies of parliament as well as well-known persons from all walks of life.

also present were former premiers saeb salam and rashid karami, parliamentary bloc leaders pierre gemayel and raymond edde, and former foreign minister khalyl abou hamad.

palestinian friends also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in beirut were also present.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Luxembourg, Oct. 1, 1974)

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to the grand duchy of luxembourg, gave a reception last evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests were m. de muyser, marshal of the court; germain frantz, aide de camp of the grand duke; victor bodson, honourable president of the chamber of deputies; antoine wehenkel, president of the chamber of deputies; emile krieps, minister of public health, environment, public functions and armed forces; joseph wohlfart, minister of the interior; robert krieps, minister of justice and national education; jean hamilius, minister of agriculture, viticulture and public works; b. berg, minister of labour and social security; lieutenant-colonel dauffenbach, commander of the army, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

adolphe frank, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, and jean heisbourg, secretary general of the association, attended the reception.

also present were diplomatic envoys to luxembourg.

Grand Duke of Luxembourg Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

jean, grand duke of luxemburg, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the celebration of the national day gives me the pleasant occasion to present to your excellency my warmest congratulations as well as the best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

jean, grand duke of luxemburg.

september 30.

luxemburg

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 17, 1974 No. 5717

****
* NATIONAL *
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PEASANTS' SPARE-TIME UNIVERSITY

Peasants' Spare-Time University Inaugurated in Conformity with the Need in the Development of the Situation

- an investigation into the establishment of a peasant spare-time university by the Ch'ingku brigade of Wanjung hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1974)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

For a production brigade to set up a spare-time university--this is something extraordinary. This is another new thing that has appeared since the great proletarian cultural revolution. It reflects the very favorable situation in the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

As early as 29 years ago, Chairman Mao in "On Coalition Government" pointed out that in carrying forward their work, educational workers "should adopt forms and select contents suited to the existing rural conditions and to the needs and wishes of the people in the countryside." The Ch'ingku brigade has done a good job in the operation of a spare-time university because it has lived up to these two principles: First, the actual needs of the masses, and second, the wishes of the people.

"To operate schools in the countryside, various forms should be adopted. Besides the operation of schools by the state, it is necessary to energetically

promote the collective operation of schools by the masses." Although conditions are at variance in different places, so long as schools of different forms and types are set up to suit the needs and wishes of the people and suit their own specific conditions, it certainly is possible to run well rural schools of all kinds to serve better the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

*

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and under the leadership of the local Party organization, the Ch'ingku brigade of the Wanghsien commune, Wanjung hsien, Shansi Province has set up a "May 7" peasants spare-time university in line with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. After over one year of practice, conspicuous results have been achieved.

This university offers five specialities--theory, literature, agro-technology, mechanical and electrical engineering, and horticulture. It has 177 students. Since it was set up on May 7 last year, this university, guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and by relying on the masses to run the school and persisting in spare-time study, has made contributions toward training the ranks of theorists and agricultural production technical personnel for the countryside.

I

The Ch'ingku brigade is one of the advanced units in Wanjung in learning from Tachai in agriculture. As early as 1958, this brigade eliminated illiteracy through promoting literacy based on phoneticization. Later, it set up a spare-time senior primary school and a spare-time middle school from which over 300 persons had successively graduated. With the great proletarian cultural revolution smashing the disruption and interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line, the educational enterprise of this brigade further prospered. In recent years, the greater part of the 240-odd senior-middle and junior-middle school graduates of this brigade again returned to the countryside to take part in production. They demanded a chance to continue studies. Following the development of the revolutionary situation, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture deepened step by step. With the "four transformations" in agriculture (electrification, mechanization, transformation through irrigation and transformation through the use of chemical fertilizer) constantly bringing forth new problems, there was an urgent need to train a contingent of theorists to master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and a contingent of agricultural production technical personnel. To meet the need for the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, this peasants' spare-time university was set up.

What kind of people should be enrolled by the spare-time university? Some suggested the enrollment of only senior-middle and junior-middle school graduates out of the fear that trained personnel of a "high-standard" could not be brought up from among those with too poor a cultural foundation.

The poor and lower-middle peasants held that the "uneducated persons" with practical experience could not be barred from the university. At last, the opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants was adopted, and besides enrolling senior-middle and junior-middle peasants graduates who had returned to the countryside to join production teams, peasants with production experience were also admitted. Practice shows that this approach not only tallies with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements but also has brought into realization the wishes of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in operating the school. For instance, the students of the specialty in theory are mostly Party and CYL members and activists from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. There are not only old veteran Party members but also vigorous young people.

The study duration of this spare-time university is determined according to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements and the nature of the specialties. For example, the specialties in agro-technology and horticulture are set at three years, because the culture of superior varieties of grain, cotton, fruit trees, etc., could not yield results in one or two years, and calls for a longer experimental period. The specialties in theory and literature are temporarily set at two years. The elctro-mechanical class is set at one year, with time concentrated on grasping urgently needed technical knowledge. This could not only serve production faster but also train more technical personnel.

In the arrangement of time for study, attention is focused on study during the slack farming season and practice is emphasized during the busy farming season. With the night long and the day short in spring and winter, study in the evening is emphasized. With the day long and the night short in summer and autumn, on-the-spot study is the focus of attention. Persistent effort is made in integrating study in daytime with study in the evening, study in classroom with study in the fields and centralized teaching with scattered private study. The various specialties spend an average of around 250 hours per year in concentrated study. According to the practice of teaching in the past year, the stipulated teaching assignment has been basically fulfilled.

In the matter of contents taught, apart from offering their own courses, the various specialties also teach political lessons. The specialty in theory takes "The Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Anti-Dühring," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao as the basic teaching material, and also studies some philosophy (some philosophical works by Marx and Lenin, Chairman Mao's five philosophical works, and the history of philosophy), history (mainly modern history and contemporary history), political economy, etc. The specialty in literature offers three courses in theory of literature and art, journalistic writing and reform of the written language. The class of agro-technology mainly takes up the study of plant culture, pedology, plant diseases and insect pests, seed, etc. The specialty in electro-mechanical engineering mainly studies the structural principles, use and maintenance of the "three machines and one pump" (tractors, diesel engines and electric motors, and water pumps). The

specialty in horticulture mainly studies the cultivation of fruit trees, grafting, pruning and the prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests.

In regard to the sources of teaching material, the three methods of "editing, selection and purchasing" are mainly adopted. With editing and selection playing the leading role, a three-in-one teaching material compilation research group has been organized with the participation of leaders, teachers and students. Following the development of the situation, new contents have been continuously added to the teaching material. After the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there have been compiled the "Ten Lectures on the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius." Recently, the "Selected Materials About the Struggle Between the Confucian and Legalist Schools," "Selected Criticisms on the Trimetrical Classics," etc., have also been compiled. The teaching materials they have compiled adhere to the practice of integrating theory with practice, starting from the simple to the profound and from the easy to the difficult and adopting a concise, simple and easy-to-understand language to meet the taste of the peasants. For instance, the teaching material for the specialty in theory draws on concrete cases in production and livelihood to explain in simple and plain language the laws of unity of opposites, such as "the subjective and the objective," "internal and external factors," etc. After studying this, the students said elatedly, "It turns out that in every aspect of our life there is philosophy. Philosophy is no mystery."

Through the recommendation of the masses, the school have selected eight cadres and commune members with a high awareness of the line, enthusiasm for the educational undertaking, practical experience and a specific cultural level as permanent teachers for various specialties. Meanwhile, ten comrades from the hsien and commune agricultural and scientific experimental stations, commune theoretical tutorial stations, machine works, hsien teaching reform groups and other units have also been employed as part-time teachers to practice the combination of "full-time teaching" with "part-time teaching."

II

The "May 7" peasants' spare-time university resolutely carries out Chairman Mao's teaching on "unity of theory and practice," follows the practice of open-door operation of schools, sets up a new system for the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production, and adheres to the teaching principle of practice--knowledge--again practice--again knowledge, and pays attention to cultivating the students' ability to analyze and solve problems. Its concrete approach is:

To take society as the factory and class struggle as the main course. For instance, after the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have studied the relevant chapters in "The State and Revolution" and the Party's basic line. Old and poor peasants are invited to make reports to contrast the miserable past with today's

happiness. The teachers and students make use of the class struggle viewpoint and the class-analysis method to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Every student gives a hand in writing critical articles, the "three histories," and "investigation reports."

To combine classroom teaching and on-the-spot teaching with production practice. For example, when the specialty in horticulture imparted knowledge of fruit tree grafting, the teachers brought students to the scene and combined lecturing with demonstration, thus guiding the students in practical work. This enabled the students to learn the two methods of "belly grafting" (腹接) (graft by branching) in spring and "high grafting" (高接) (change of variety) in summer. Meanwhile, they also learned the technique of prevention and control by injecting pesticide into diseased trees.

The knotty problems in the struggle for production are taken as problems to be taught and studied. The teachers and students of the specialty in electro-mechanical engineering take the factory as the base and the knotty problems in production practice as problems to be taught and studied. This enables teaching to serve directly the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the winter of last year, this brigade wanted to sink four deep wells, but because construction work started at the same time, there were not enough hoists to go around. The brigade referred the problem to the specialty in electro-mechanical engineering for study. The teachers and students studied theory as they made an on-the-spot study. With concrete effort, they fought day and night, and at last they successfully built two hoists, thus solving the urgent problem.

III

Since the founding of the "May 7" peasants spare-time university by the Ch'ingku brigade, a contingent of peasants' Marxist theorists has been in the process of formation. Half of the 65 students of the theoretical class have finished reading the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other works by Marx and Lenin, and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works. They have written over 500 critical articles and published 25 issues of special columns for mass criticism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the students, through applying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and associating the major issues of right and wrong in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle with a penetrating criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary program for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," have played a positive role in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the whole brigade. The students of this theoretical class are mostly the principal cadres of various production teams and Party and CYL members and activists. In the school, they seriously study the works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. Back in the brigade, they give the masses tuition in the study of theory and lead the masses in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. The commune members praise them as fighters in

the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, tutors to the masses in the study of theory and propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After ridding herself of the label of illiteracy through learning to read on the basis of phoneticization in 1958, 62-year-old Ch'eng Shu-ch'ien persisted in studying culture and theory. Last year, she attended the spare-time university and displayed still greater enthusiasm for the study of theory. When studying "The State and Revolution," she encountered many difficulties. She looked up the dictionary when she came across characters she did not understand. She looked through dictionaries and reference data when she encountered phrases and technical terms which she did not understand. She brought some problems which she could not understand to the theoretical class and studied and discussed them with the teachers and students. At last, she was able to understand the basic contents of the whole book and get hold of the basic viewpoints. When she tutored the masses, she associated the international and domestic situations with the viewpoint that "only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat," thoroughly criticized Lin Piao's crime in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and vainly attempting to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, and exposed the ultra-right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by him. This gave everyone great enlightenment.

After studying "On Contradiction," the brigade Party branch secretary and theoretical class teacher Wang Yin-ch'un used this universal fundamental law of unity of opposites to guide the students in the study of the Party's basic line. This deepened their understanding the theoretical basis of the Party's basic line and made everyone raise his consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The 67 students of the three specialties of the spare-time university have become the technical backbone force on the agricultural front. Through practice, the students of the specialty in agro-technology summed up such experiences as "keeping busy for three days after a rainfall to properly preserve moisture in the soil," "soaking seed twice in lukewarm water to insure the earlier sprouting of cotton seedlings from the soil," "spraying wheat with the increase-production lotion to prevent and control underground insect pests," etc. With the law of production found and the initiative grasped in production, the per-mow cotton and grain output increased by a big margin. Take wheat alone for instance. The whole brigade registered an increase of 40 percent in output this year over last year, equivalent to the total grain output of last year.

Student Ch'eng Kuan-niu who got out of illiteracy in 1958 attended the specialty in agro-technology last year. The Party branch assigned him as a technical worker to a small farm. He studied technique as he conducted scientific experiments. He eliminated over ten varieties of wheat and appraised six superior varieties of wheat as suitable for planting in the locality. This year, the per-mow output of the demonstration plot was over two times greater than that of last year.

In recent years, there has also been a bigger increase in the number of electro-mechanical equipment in this brigade. At present, there are two tractors, five diesel engines and 20 electric motors. There are also grass-cutting machines, grinding machines, oil presses, flour-milling machines and rice-husking machines. Semi-mechanization and enterprise electrification have thus been initially realized. In the past, the whole brigade had only one person who could drive a tractor and knew something about electricity. Now, there are over 30 electro-mechanical operators and all of them have been trained by this spare-time university.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

The Great Victory of the People's War and the Thorough Bankruptcy of the Idealist Conception of History

- three veteran fighters of a certain regiment under the Peking Garrison Command who participated in the Northeast War of Liberation criticize Lin Piao's crime in negating the decisive role of the masses of the people in the war

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 22, 1974)

At a mass criticism meeting of a certain regiment under the Peking Garrison Command, a battle to criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line had been unfolded. Speaking at the meeting were three veteran fighters--Comrades Huang Ch'i-yü, Yang Ch'ing-shan and Meng Hsien-hui--who participated in the war to liberate the Northeast.

The Masses of People Are the Real Bastion of Iron

In light of what he saw and heard in the war to liberate the Northeast, Comrade Huang Ch'i-yü first exposed and criticized Lin Piao's crime in opposing the fighting of a strategically decisive battle on the ground that "the mass foundation is weak."

Comrade Huang Ch'i-yü said: I and Comrades Yang Ch'ing-shan and Meng Hsien-hui all joined the army at our hometown in the Northeast during the period of the War of Liberation. Now we cite what we saw and heard in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's various towering crimes such as energetically pushing the bourgeois military line, negating the decisive role of the masses of the people in war, opposing Chairman Mao's strategic guideline and sabotaging the Liaohsi-Peiping and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, etc.

In July 1948, the War of Liberation of the Chinese people had entered its third year. Changes very favorable to us had come about in the political, economic and military situation of the whole country and in the balance of strength between the enemy and us. The time was ripe for fighting strategically decisive battle. At this very favorable moment, the great leader Chairman Mao made the brilliant and wise decision on first fighting a decisive battle in the Northeast theater of war by launching the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. Meanwhile, he formulated for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign the operation policy of sealing off the Chiang troops in the Northeast for annihilation one by one. To realize this policy, Chairman Mao ordered the Northeast Field Army to move southward to the Peiping-Liaoning line to attack and capture Chinchow, thus closing the gate to the Northeast. But at this crucial moment bearing on the future of the Chinese revolution, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao who took the Right-opportunist stand failed to see that the time was ripe for fighting a decisive battle. He did not see the great might of the masses of the people, opposed fighting a strategically decisive battle and absurdly

claimed that "the mass foundation is weak" in the Northeast and that the "conditions are not ripe" for fighting in the south.

The so-called "weak mass foundation" in the Northeast was Lin Paio's greatest slander against the people of the Northeast. In "The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan," Chairman Mao pointed out, "Today, the level of political consciousness of the Chinese people is likewise very much higher. The prestige of our Party among the people has never been so great." The people of the Northeast are heroic people with glorious revolutionary traditions. As early as during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they bravely resisted Japan in close coordination with the people's army. The War of Liberation led by Chairman Mao especially filled the people of the Northeast with joy and inspiration and made them energetically take part in war.

Take our South Liaoning for instance. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of the people energetically introduced rent and interest reductions and developed production for the purpose of building stable base areas in the Northeast. After the agrarian reform, a revolutionary regime was set up. Those poverty-stricken peasants who had stood up ardently loved the Party and Chairman Mao from the bottom of their hearts and launched spectacular campaigns for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the soldiers and supporting the front. The militiamen and the common people energetically collected grain and funds, stood guard, delivered letters and bore stretchers for the army units. The broad masses of youths enthusiastically demanded to join the army and participate in the war. Their heroic deeds were too many to be cited. The scene at that time could never be forgotten by me. Our village was made up of about 100 households. In less than one year's time from the autumn of 1947 to the spring of 1948, over 30 people volunteered to join the army. Could this be described as a case of "weak mass foundation?"

Chairman Mao incisively points out, "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." ("On Protracted War") A real bastion of iron is the millions of people who wholeheartedly support the revolution. The flesh-and-blood ties between the broad masses of the people in the Northeast and the Liberation Army had built a solid indestructible bastion of iron for fighting a strategically decisive battle. The brilliant and wise decision made by Chairman Mao for our army to first wage a strategically decisive battle against the enemy in the Northeast theater of war rested on the very foundation his full faith in the strength of the masses of the people. However, Lin Piao stood truth on its head, confounded black and white, and slandered the great revolutionary activism latent in the masses of the people in the Northeast and their heroic deeds in giving all-out support to the War of Liberation as a "weak mass foundation." This can only show that Lin Piao was a rebel to the revolutionary people and the chief culprit in sabotaging the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign.

The Masses Send Grain Wherever the Army Units Go

Comrade Yang Ch'ing-shan cited iron-clad facts to criticize Lin Piao's crime in using "no way to solve the grain required" as an excuse in delaying fighting in the south.

Comrade Yang Ch'ing-shan said: To resist Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise decision on launching the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and delay fighting in the south, bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao fabricated the lie that "there is no way to solve the grain required." This was a malicious slander against our masses of the people in the Northeast who energetically supported the front. It was another excuse for opposing Chairman Mao's strategically decisive battle.

On the question of grain, Chairman Mao had cabled Lin Piao about the need to make intensified preparations. However, Lin Piao did nothing and asked no question about grain supply work. Despite Lin Piao's every effort to impede grain supply work, the broad masses of the people in the Northeast led by the Party energetically stocked up grain and raised funds to give all-out support to the War of Liberation and rushed their newly harvested grain crop to the fraternal soldiers for the purpose of defeating Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole of China. Wherever the army units went, the masses sent grain there. Along the Long March route, carts loaded with grain ran in an endless stream from dawn to dusk. At village entrances and by the side of roads rice and vegetables, piping-hot soups and tea were readily available. White-haired old aunts forcefully stuffed the fighters' knapsacks with eggs and steamed rolls. To make the fighters accept a piece of cake, members of the juvenile corps even trailed behind for several li and tearfully refused to leave until their gift was accepted. It was really a case of grain being available wherever there were people.

The vivid scene of delivery of grain to the army units in our hometown called Hsinlin chen is still fresh in my mind. It was in the autumn of 1946 when the War of Liberation in the Northeast was fought with great violence. To fetch the frontline troops grain, the broad masses of the people in our Hsinlin chen--all the people of the village, old and young, male and female--swung into action all at once. They quickly harvested and threshed their crops, and as the crops were harvested and threshed, they delivered the tax grain. Besides delivering the fixed quota of tax grain, the whole chen also donated of its own accord 300,000 catties of grain to the army units. Our chen was 90 li from the hsien city. For the purpose of delivering grain to the hsien in time, the whole chen organized 20 or 30 big carts to rush delivery for three or four days and nights. At that time, I and other militiamen escorted the grain convoys every day. I saw with my own eyes that along the routes leading to the hsien city, there ran imposing rows of carts. People of both sexes came and went. Some hauled big carts, some pushed small carts, some led along laden animals and some even loaded bags of grain from their own backs onto the big carts midway. I looked around when I came to the hsien city. Grain delivered by the people of the whole hsien had piled

up like mountains. In order to send grain in time to the front, the hsien also organized a transportation brigade comprising 10,000 men. They rushed delivery day and night over three separate transportation routes. The grain supply assignment was fulfilled in time.

The facts fully show that so long as we arouse and rely on the masses, there are no difficulties that cannot be conquered. As the people of the Northeast energetically supported the War of Liberation and enthusiastically obtained grain for the fraternal soldiers, there was basically no problem about grain supply. But Lin Piao cried that it was difficult to get hold of grain supply. This fully exposed that Lin Piao did not trust and rely on the masses and also showed his Right-opportunist hideous features as well as his opposition to a strategically decisive war.

It Is Lin Piao Himself Who Is Afraid of Leaving the Northeast

From his personal experience, Comrade Meng Hsien-hui criticized Lin Piao's crime in opposing fighting south of the Great Wall on the pretext that "the fighters who hail from the Northeast are afraid of leaving their hometown."

Comrade Meng Hsien-hui said: I personally took part in the Northeast War of Liberation and fought south of the Great Wall. I also saw with my own eyes the moving scene of how in the Northeast theater of war, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, feared no sacrifice and bravely annihilated the enemy. Especially after the victory in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the broad masses of commanders and fighters, full of confidence in victory, unanimously called for going to the south of the Great Wall at an early date to fight battles for the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek and the liberation of the whole of China. I remember that at a mobilization meeting before going to the south of the Great Wall, it was snowing and the commander delivered a short succinct speech that lasted over 20 minutes. After the conclusion of the mobilization meeting, letters of resolution, letters of guarantee and requests for battle assignments poured into the company headquarters. The cadres and fighters rattled their sabers, were all packed up and ready to set out, and were determined to contribute their strength toward the liberation of the whole of China.

On the march to the south of the Great Wall, the broad masses of commanders and fighters were high in spirits and full of fight. Undaunted by hardship and undeterred by fatigue, they moved on day and night. I was then a member of the signal corps in the company. Although I was short in stature and weak in constitution, the very thought of the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek and the liberation of the whole of China at an early date filled me with an inexhaustible source of strength. At the time of moving to the south of the Great Wall, many cadres and fighters passed their own homes without dropping in. How could we say that the "fighters who hail from the Northeast are afraid of leaving their hometown and afraid of going far away"? Also how could we say that the "cadres have developed the mood of

enjoying life"? If there was anyone who was afraid of leaving the Northeast and afraid of going far away and was obsessed with the thought of enjoying life, it was not any of us but Lin Piao himself. From the beginning of the Northeast War of Liberation, Lin Piao all along stayed in big cities with favorable conditions, with a mind bent on realizing Liu Shao-ch'i's "new stage of peace and democracy," practicing feudal secession, reigning as king and lording it over in the Northeast.

Manifestation of Historical Idealism in Military Affairs

In his second speech, Comrade Huang Ch'i-yü made a further analysis of the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's negation of the major role of the masses of the people.

Comrade Huang Ch'i-yü said: The attitude toward the masses of the people has always been an important question of the struggle between the two classes, the two world outlooks and the two lines. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, Lin Piao had no faith in the masses of the people and energetically slandered the masses of the people. This was exactly dictated by the nature of his reactionary class and his idealist conception of history and was a manifestation of his historical idealism in military affairs.

Chairman Mao taught us long ago, "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." ("Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to the Methods of Work") Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on the people's war is a magic weapon for conquering the enemy to achieve victory. Starting from the idealist stand all reactionaries look upon the masses of the people as the ignorant "mob." In the two major campaigns--Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, an important reason that Lin Piao feared the enemy as though he was a tiger and dared not fight a decisive battle against the enemy was that he over-estimated the enemy's strength and underestimated the strength of the masses. He failed to see that the masses of the people were the decisive factor that gave impetus to the victorious development of the revolutionary war. He failed to see that the Chiang dynasty was facing hostility on all sides and in a tottering state and was doomed to fall. The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns was a great victory for Chairman Mao's thought on the people's war. It was a declaration of the bankruptcy of Lin Piao's idealist conception of history.

Over 2,000 years ago, Confucius stubbornly stood on the side of the reactionary slave-owning aristocracy on the decline, slandered the laboring people as "mean people" and spread a series of reactionary fallacies advocating "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" that held the masses of the people in contempt to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of the slavery system. Lin Piao born of an exploiting-class family was a faithful disciple of Confucius. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, Lin Piao exactly harped on

the same tune as Confucius in slandering the masses of the people. At the crucial juncture with the Chinese people's War of Liberation coming to the stage of a strategically decisive war, Lin Piao negated the decisive role of the masses of the people in war and opposed Chairman Mao's great policy of fighting a strategically decisive war. Wavering and hesitant, he shrank from the enemy and battles, and hindered military operations. This was essentially to provide time and create conditions for Chiang Kai-shek to launch a counter-offensive against the people so as to pull back the cause of the Chinese people's War of Liberation. This fully exposed that Lin Piao was long ago a shameless renegade hidden within the Party.

The currents of history cannot be resisted. Due to Chairman Mao's correct leadership and brilliant command and the unity of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army and the masses of the people in fighting, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao's Right-opportunist line was smashed and a great victory was won in the Northeast War of Liberation. We must penetratingly expose and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's crime in resisting Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and sabotaging the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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PEKING

Construction in Peking Serves Working People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

peking's municipal construction adheres to the important principle of serving proletarian politics, production and the labouring people.

twenty five years of planned effort has resulted in hundreds of modern factories around the city proper and tens of millions of square metres of new housing estates for the labouring people.

old peking under the reactionary kuomintang government had only poor houses and unpaved streets, apart from a few commercial districts and the housing estates of bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists. the southern part of the city where the labouring people lived was especially poor with no electricity or running water and with many filthy ditches and garbage heaps.

now theatres, stadiums, hospitals, schools, government offices, shops, athletic fields and swimming pools have been constructed. former ditches and dumps have been turned into parks and dilapidated houses have been replaced by four and five storey apartment houses.

old peking residents recall how before liberation lunghsukou (dragon beard ditch), a district where poor people lived, was like a swamp. filthy water used to ruin shacks during the rainy season, and flies and mosquitoes were rampant. many people were made homeless and many died of hunger, cold and disease.

shortly after liberation, the people's government set about transforming the area. a sewer four kilometres long was laid under a broad new road. nearly a hundred buildings, including shops, schools and apartments were built and the poor families of the district moved into the new homes.

the people's government allocated funds to build houses for the homeless labouring people and then transformed such poor living districts in a planned way. the city now has dozens of new housing estates with fairly good utilities. former poor residents have all moved into new homes.

the total floor space added in the past 25 years is more than 2.5 times that of all buildings standing in 1949.

peking municipal construction has been carried out under unified planning. many new buildings are located away from the city centre to link up the city and the countryside. a leading member of the peking municipal construction planning bureau said: "the socialist system and state ownership of land provide favourable conditions for planning municipal construction. we are able to build a handsome

city rationally and economically. in capitalist countries houses are built just to seek profits at the expense of the labouring people. in putting up a factory, a shop, a school or a hospital, we first of all consider whether it will serve the labouring people."

most of the new factories are located on the outskirts to avoid polluting the city. industrial enterprises and the people are making efforts to treat and use industrial waste. the state makes it a rule that anti-pollution facilities should be included in the plan of any new or extended enterprise. this is a big measure to protect the health of the labouring people.

as soon as china was liberated in 1949, the people's government started to restore and develop production. in a short time the problem of unemployment left over from the old society was solved.

in the past 25 years, peking has developed a fairly comprehensive industrial system, covering metallurgical, machine-building, petroleum, chemical, electronics, instruments and meters and textile industries. a backward consumer city before liberation, peking has been turned into a socialist production city. the city's total industrial output value last year was more than 110 times that of 1949. a solid material foundation has been laid to gradually improve the life of the labouring people.

designers and planners often take time out to canvass opinions at factories, mines and residential districts in order to make their plans and designs more practical. for the workers' convenience, new housing estates are built near the newly-built factories. shopping centres, clinics, kindergartens, primary and middle schools, cinemas and theatres are an integral part of the housing estates to serve production and the working people. big establishments such as hospitals are located nearby several housing estates. open space and greens are provided for play and relaxation.

old houses are regularly checked and repaired to ensure safety. part of the cost of repairing comes from rent and the remainder is subsidized by the state. rent is low, averaging only five per cent of a family's income.

peking's old roads have been improved in varying degrees, some widened and others extended. changan boulevard, peking's main street which passes through tienanmen square, was about 3.7 kilometres long and very narrow before liberation. now it is 40 kilometres and up to 120 metres wide. the old city wall which entrenched the feudal rulers was dismantled because it blocked traffic. right now a new road is being built where the wall stood. a whole new road system is now being constructed in peking. new roads are nine times the length for 1949.

though the look of this ancient city is changing step by step, all the cultural relics and historical sites

are being well-preserved and repairs are made constantly. the palatial buildings of feudal emperors and aristocrats now belong to the working people and have become recreational centres and places to carry out education in class struggle. a number of new parks have been opened.

every spring and autumn, large numbers of city residents turn out to plant trees along the streets and around living quarters. now the city proper is dotted with tens of millions of trees of various kinds. they add to the beauty of the city, help keep down dust and provide fesh air to the city-dwellers.

in the past 25 years, the working people have taken an active part in municipal construction and have given support to the work. the government has always solicited and respected the opinions of the residents when tearing down old houses and building new and in constructing new streets. these new houses built by the people's government have raised the living standard of the people.

SHANGHAI

Social Changes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 30, 1974)

shanghai, once a typical colonial metropolis, has now become an entirely new city full of revolutionary vigour, thanks to the socialist transformation and construction undertaken in the past 25 years.

cheerful neatly-dressed people walk along the clean streets and lanes. nanking road, the city's busiest shopping centre with nearly one million people a day, presents a picture of order and optimism. wall newspapers criticizing lin piao and confucius brighten shop windows in the streets, the walls in the back-lanes and the court-yards of factories and schools. visitors are impressed by the city's revolutionary vigour and its residents' confidence in their present life and the future.

old shanghai was a paradise for adventurers but a hell for the poor people during the more than one hundred years since the opium war in 1840 when it was forced open to imperialism. at that time, the streets were teeming with prostitutes, beggars, loafers, hooligans and thugs, as well as arrogant imperialists with scorn in their eyes toward the local people. sky-rocketing prices, run-away inflation and ruthless taxation by the kuomintang reactionary government made the people look tense, sad and depressed.

shanghai has changed a lot. within a quarter of a century since liberation, shanghai's gross industrial output has increased 17 times. a dozen new industrial centres called "satellite cities" have sprung up. there are no more slums, no more filthy creeks and open sewers. but the most impressive change is the outlook of the society and the people.

a sense of responsibility as masters of the country

shanghai, with a population of nearly six million in the city proper, is a well-managed municipality. credit for this is not due solely to the civil police force and the limited number of cadres. it is due mainly to the people of all trades, including workers, government functionaries, students, housewives and retired old people.

"i was a slave in the past, but i am a master today. so of course i should help manage this city well," sixty-three-year-old liu kang said. a member of the retired old workers' voluntary service team in the shanghai people's park, liu kang speaks out the minds of the broad masses of the working people of shanghai.

before liberation, liu kang was a groom at the imperialist-run race course -- the predecessor of the present people's park. at that time, the horses of the imperialists wore woolen blankets in winter and silk in summer, but the groom, liu kang, never got a pair of coarse cloth trousers. the horses ate eggs, beans and vitamins and even on occasion drank champagne, but liu kang had to exist on maize gruel mixed with outer-leaves of cabbage he collected from garbage dump. he saw the imperialists send lorry after lorry of silver dollars from the race course to the banks they ran in china.

only after the founding of new china did liu kang begin to lead a decent life. last year, immediately after he retired, he volunteered to become a member of the park service team that is made up of more than 120 retired old workers. now, there are such teams in twenty parks in the city. each team member works two or three days a week, two or three hours a day.

the city proper is divided into ten districts. and the districts have under them 110 neighbourhood revolutionary committees. these committees lead about a thousand residents committees. nearly ten thousand activists of neighbourhood work function at such grass-roots residents committees and none of them receive wages from the state. they are housewives or retired old workers elected by the residents. some of them lead production groups, while others are in charge of public security, public health, culture and education or welfare services. and rallying around these grass-roots cadres are many more other activists running the affairs of their communities. it is owing to the efforts of so many social activists that every street and every lane is managed so well and the whole big city is kept in such good order.

Lofty purpose

It is not unusual to hear people in the streets, on trolley buses or in a restaurant asking one another "how is the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius going in your unit?" "how's the quarterly production target in your plant?" this reminds people that in old Shanghai the rich inquired of each other "what's the price of U.S. dollars and gold on the market?" when the poor people met, they were anxious to know: "has the price of rice gone up again?". today, along with the changes of the society, the purpose of life has changed. this change is the most fundamental of all.

Guided by the concept "not merely for subsistence but for the revolution", Shanghai dock workers volunteered to work overtime to surpass the state quota, but refused any additional pay, shop assistants of more than 1,000 stores in the city keep on doing business till mid-night or all night for the convenience of night-shift workers and peasants from vegetable-growing communes on the outskirts, and for the customers they do a lot of extra work which has nothing to do with the business of their stores.

Inspired by the concept too, nearly a million middle school graduates volunteered to go to the countryside to take part in building new socialist villages. housewives said: "we are not going to stay at home doing nothing. we'll help in the socialist construction of our motherland." youngsters help the sanitary stations with night soil collecting and go to the city suburbs to help with harvesting and sowing during their summer vacations or on week-ends.

The "struggle for existence" and "jungle law" which were in force in the former "adventurers' paradise" are gone forever as historical concepts following the abolition of the system of class exploitation. socialist new Shanghai has replaced these with a lofty new purpose in life, for the revolution and for the people.

"When a person's life purpose is combined with the aim of the revolution, everything can be done well," said 57-year-old worker Tsou Kuo of the Shanghai No. 8 woolen knitwear mill.

This veteran worker who was often employed only past-time in the old society, working six to seven months a year, has devoted himself to technical innovations on knitting machines since the big leap forward in 1958. working hard for 100 days, his technical innovations group succeeded earlier this year in using an electronic computer to control a group of flat knitting machines. during the hundred-day battle, he volunteered to work double shift for forty days.

When asked about his plans after reaching retirement age -- sixty according to labour insurance regulations, Tsou Kuo replied, "my task of making revolution in the woolen knitwear

trade is not yet finished. i've never thought of retirement." he goes to work by bicycle. "in order to keep fit, so as to serve the people a few more years," he added.

sixteen-year old red guard hung tsung-she, a story-teller on a propaganda team at the no. 61 middle school, publicized the history of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools to local residents and school-age children the whole summer vacation. sometimes he and his school-mates recited the history three or four times a day. a total of 40,000 to 50,000 people listened to them. "we didn't waste our time in play last summer," said hung tsung-she, "we took part in the battle to criticize lin piao and confucius. i feel this is the best way of passing my vacation, because we have contributed to the revolution and tempered ourselves."

relationship of a new type among the people

in a new workers' residential area of shanghai, an old woman named yu hsiao-hsiang had a sudden heart attack and lost conciousness when she was at home alone. her son who is a seaman was at sea and her daughter-in-law had not come back from her work at a cotton textile mill. two neighbours who visited her often, came in at this moment. they at once sent for a doctor and stayed with her until she was out of danger. after that, they helped her with shopping, cooking and preparing medicine everyday until she completely recovered her health.

the old woman said: "socialism is good indeed, the big revolutionary family warms our hearts, the cadres of our residents committee and our neighbours are just like my relatives."

what the old woman said accurately describes the new relationship among the people. old people in a lane will help a family, where both the husband and wife work, by taking the babies to and from the nursery. young people, even primary school children, help those who are old, weak, ill or disabled with their housework. even in public places, people who don't know each other will hold out a helping hand when difficulties are encountered.

such relationship is also found in political life. people help each other ideologically and make common progress.

how was this new relationship among the people brought about? chang pao-o, who has been working in a lane since 1950, explained: "after liberation, we launched a series of political movements under the leadership of the communist party. we eliminated bad social practices and made clear the class ranks, we know what to love and what to hate. the revolutionary masses raised their political conciousness. by doing as chairman mao teaches, we have joined together for a common revolutionary objective and we are all comrades. all the people in the revolutionary ranks naturally will care for each other, love and help each other."

CHEKIANG

Collectivization Brings Prosperity to Rural Areas in Chekiang Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 1, 1974)

chekiang province in east china beat the 7.5 tons per hectare mark in grain yield in 1972 and 1973 with output trebling the figure of the liberation year of 1949. it brought in another good harvest of early rice this summer.

relying on the strength of their collective economy, the people's communes in this province have improved their farming conditions and made advances in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries simultaneously. with less than one-20th of a hectare of land per capita for its rural population, chekiang was grain-deficient before liberation and began to have a surplus in 1953.

apart from grain, output of mulberry silkworm cocoons, tea and jute has also increased considerably. output of cocoons and tea last year was five times the 1949 figure, that of jute 15.5 times and cotton 8.3 times. all other industrial crops such as tea oil, sugar-cane and citrus fruit hit an all-time high. remarkable increases were also registered in pig-raising and fishing.

rural chekiang which was impoverished and backward before liberation has been turned into a thriving comprehensive farming area. this tremendous change is eloquent proof that, having freed themselves from the oppression and exploitation by reactionary kuomintang rule and become masters of their land, the working people have been able to give full scope to their wisdom and strength under the system of the people's commune and create ever greater wealth for socialist construction by rational utilization of the natural resources on the limited land.

located south of the yangtze river by the east china sea, chekiang has 1.8 million hectares of farmland in mountainous areas and plains with numerous rivers and lakes. thirty percent of the land is vulnerable to drought and another 40 percent liable to waterlogging. almost bled white by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in the old days, the peasants who farmed small plots of land, owned by themselves or leased from landlords, had no means of ameliorating the natural conditions, let alone withstanding such disasters as flood and drought. the harvest was so poor that farm yield was no more than 2.25 tons per hectare in average years. sericulture, tea growing, bast crops, bamboo planting and fisheries declined.

the peasant households of the province, settled in 80,000 villages, carried out the land reform shortly after liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. they proceeded to organize themselves first into mutual-aid teams, and later agricultural cooperatives and finally 2,800 people's communes. the small peasant economy, which remained dispersed and backward for thousands of years, has thus been transformed into a socialist collective economy, providing favourable conditions for the steady expansion of production.

a mammoth drive to improve farmland and build irrigation works was started in the province following the inception of the people's communes to muster manpower and material and work out plans on a greater scale. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, several million people have been turning out every winter and spring to build dykes along rivers and sea shores, throw up dams and reservoirs in the mountains, and dredge rivers, cut irrigation canals and construct pumping stations on the plains. in the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain alone, more than 100 waterways, totalling 700 kilometres in length, have been dredged or newly dug. as a result, 80 percent of the farmland in the province has come under irrigation.

people's communes along the sea coast have reclaimed over 86,000 hectares of polder land in a drive to wrest land from the sea. under the leadership of the local party committee, the people's communes in hsiaoshan county have started 14 projects, each involving 40,000 to 160,000 people, to dam up coastal waters and build farmland. they slashed dozens of hill slopes and tops and built 115 kilometres of sea dykes, thus winning 21,000 hectares of new land, or one-third of the original in the county. engineering projects like these were beyond the wildest dreams of the peasants working individually in the past.

struggling on the starvation line, the peasants in pre-liberation days had no means to carry out scientific experiment. after liberation, and especially since the establishment of the people's communes, peasants in chekiang have launched vigorous mass drives for scientific experiment. institutes of agricultural sciences have been established at administrative region and county levels, agro-technical stations set up in communes and scientific and technical groups and experimental plots for testing different strains, breeding fine seed or trying out methods for high yields introduced in production brigades and teams.

some 320,000 agro-technicians have been trained from among the peasants in this province over the past decade or more. alongside other peasants, they have been working at methods for high yields and improving the cultivation system in accordance with the eight-point charter for agriculture (namely soil, fertilizer, water, seed, close-planting, plant protection, farm tools and field management) set forth by chairman mao. chekiang province,

which used to grow one or two crops a year, is now growing three crops, two rice and one over-wintering crops. the area sown to fine strains of early and late rice now accounts for 70 percent of the total paddy fields in the province.

through the development of production, the people's communes have accumulated funds to buy farm machines. now, the province has electric irrigation and drainage equipment with 840,000 horse-power. pumps have in the main replaced treadle waterwheels, bringing more than half of the province's farmland under mechanized irrigation. well over fifty percent of the farmland on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain has been ploughed by machines. the work of threshing and grain, fodder, oil and sugar processing has been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the use of machines has saved much labour force. in accordance with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the people's communes in the province have diversified their economy under unified planning. they have run different branches of economy so that every commune member, man or woman, can develop his ability to the full.

the people's communes have launched a drive for afforestation every spring. seventy percent of the mountainous areas of the province have been covered with timber, fruit and tea oil trees. new tea gardens, mulberry gardens and orchards have been opened on bare mountains, sea beaches and riversides. in the chiahsing administrative region, a silkworm-rearing centre of the province, the people's communes have transformed their former scattered mulberry gardens into large ones which are equipped with irrigation and drainage facilities and give high and stable yields. they now harvest five crops of silkworm cocoons a year as against only two in the past.

many people's communes have raised fish and other aquatic products in in-shore fisheries, lakes and reservoirs. the communes throughout the province have run more than 200 branches of diversified economy, including bamboo and straw manufactures, lace, embroidery and wood and stone carvings.

with the development of collective economy, the income of the commune members has increased year after year, and their income in 1973 rose by 53 percent compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

Emancipation of Chinese Women Acclaimed Amid
National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

on the eve of national day, women residents in a peking neighbourhood hailed the emancipation of chinese women and voiced their determination to follow chairman mao in revolution.

a hsinhua correspondent interviewed women cadres of residents committees in the neighbourhood of taojanting park where a gala party is scheduled tomorrow to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. an atmosphere of unity and joy prevailed in the neighbourhood as the residents got things ready for the festivities.

an hsueh-chin, chairman of the panchia lane residents committee and member of the taojanting neighbourhood party committee, said: "earth-shaking changes have taken place in china in the past 25 years. one of these was the emancipation of working women. we now take part in managing state affairs. we are studying politics and general knowledge and are criticizing the bourgeoisie. we owe all this to the leadership of the party and chairman mao."

women account for 95 per cent of the cadres of the 24 residents committees under the taojanting neighbourhood revolutionary committee. in china's cities and towns, the neighbourhood revolutionary committee is the organ of political power at the basic level.

shih feng-hsien, chairman of the yaotou residents committee in the same neighbourhood, recalled the big changes that had taken place in the taojanting area since liberation. she said: "in the old society, taojanting was a slum with rickety shacks and muddy streets. the only industrial enterprise here was a small garment factory. now you see neat rows of modern buildings and a number of factories. the china school of dancing and the best swimming pool in peking are both situated in this area. what is taojanting park today used to be the site of filthy ditches and swamps littered with garbage and even corpses in pre-liberation days. the park is a fine recreation centre for the working people. every morning you can see people doing chinese boxing exercises here, or artists training their voices or children playing around. the old society and the new are two different worlds."

radical changes are taking place in the outlook of chinese women in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. citing their personal experiences, they criticized the fallacies of the "three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues" and "the mandate of heaven" preached by confucius and mencius. sixtysix-year-old li meng-yun, member of the

chenghuangmiao residents committee, said: "we women of poor families went through the worst miseries in the old society. we used to think that this was a matter of fate and we simply had to suffer as slaves. now we know that the real trouble was the social system and the real poison was the stuff peddled by confucius and mencius. women can free themselves from the shackles of the old ideas only by keeping up the socialist revolution under the leadership of the communist party in a socialist society and deepening the criticism of lin piao ane confucius."

the deputy chairman of the nanhengtungchieh residents committee, pao shu-ying, said: "the women of china have won both political and economic emancipation. now over 95 per cent of the housewives in our street community work in our own 'may 7' factory. to greet national day, we have fulfilled our quotas for september six days ahead of time."

the women cadres of residents committees noted that, as chairman mao said, "times have changed, and today men and women are equal." in china today, there are women among members of party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels, deputies to the national people's congress and members of the party central committee. there are women model workers, women scientists and women pilots.

they concluded: "we working women had our fill of suffering in the old society and we know best the sweetness of the new society. were it not for the communist party and chairman mao, we women could not have possibly won our emancipation. we will follow chairman mao and play our full part in the cause of revolution."

GRAIN PRODUCTION

How China's Traditional Cash Crop Areas Develop Grain Production

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 1, 1974)

"there are in our country many places which used to grow only cash crops but are now able to produce enough grain for their own consumption. this is an important achievement peasants in new china have made in collective farming," said a leading member of the revolutionary committee of the nantung administrative region in east china's kiangsu province in an interview with hsinhua.

one of the cotton belts in the country, this region became basically self-sufficient in grain in 1964 and has remained so ever since.

situated at the yangtze estuary, nantung region embraces six counties with more than 474,700 hectares of farmland and a population of 6.69 million. apart from cotton, it also grows other industrial crops like jute, peppermint, spearmint, ground nuts and medicinal herbs on a lesser scale.

before liberation when china was under the predatory rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries, cotton production suffered heavily from the inundation of the market by imported cotton. nantung's cotton yield per unit area stood at a very low level at that time and the cotton-growers had to turn to speculators for food grain at a high price.

after liberation in 1949, the government helped the cotton-growing areas develop production by providing them with financial and material aid. output of cotton and other industrial crops in nantung began to climb continuously. in 1958, the region's cotton yield per hectare increased more than four-fold compared with the early years of liberation. but it still depended on the state for grain supply.

the densely populated nantung region has only 1.1 mu (15 mu to a hectare) of farmland for each person of the rural population. with the establishment of rural people's communes in 1958, which made unified planning in the use of land and manpower possible, the commune members proposed to strive for self-sufficiency in grain while increasing production of industrial crops. those of chitung county, one of the advanced cotton-growing areas in the country, took the lead in this endeavour. they built farm improvement projects on a large scale and reclaimed small scattered plots of wasteland in the winter of 1958 and succeeded in increasing grain production the following year by inter-planting food crops in cotton fields. a good harvest in both cotton and grain was reaped throughout the county, which not only achieved self-sufficiency in grain but sold for the first time in its history more than 50,000 tons of surplus grain to the state.

chitung county's success dispelled the old belief that "it's either cotton or grain, you can't have both on the same plot at the same time, or ensure a good harvest in both." the local party committee studied and popularized chitung county's experience, calling on all people's communes in the region to expand grain production while planting as much industrial crops as prescribed by the state plan and increasing their yields. the region's total output of ginned cotton increased from 88,000 tons in 1958, a year of good harvest, to 142,000 tons in 1964 and that of grain from some 800,000 tons to 1,555,000 tons.

in the past decade, the commune members have found through practice a number of ways of inter-planting grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops by making full use of the

difference in their ripening periods. this greatly raises the utilization of the land and makes it possible to wrest more farm produce from a limited space.

the people's communes have undertaken many water conservancy, soil amelioration and other projects to improve farming conditions. over 60 per cent of the farmland in the nantung region now give stable high yields irrespective of water-logging or drought. all six counties in the region have their own chemical fertilizer plants and all people's commune their own factories making and repairing farm machinery. irrigation and drainage, ploughing, threshing, transport etc. are mechanized or semi-mechanized. much manpower has been released for intensive farming to increase farm output. in 1973, the region's total output of grain exceeded 1.96 million tons, averaging more than eight tons per hectare, respectively 2.3 and 4.3 times the 1949 figures. cotton yield reached 892.5 kilogrammes per hectare, 8.9 times the figure at the time of liberation, and total output surpassed 145,000 tons, a fourteen-fold increase. output of other industrial crops such as jute, peppermint, spearmint, peanuts and medicinal herbs doubled or more than doubled.

self-sufficiency in grain supply and increasing grain reserves in the once monocultural areas have ensured the local population against bad years, helped increase preparedness against war and saved the state the trouble of shipping grain to such areas. moreover, with the food problem solved, the peasants are in a position to make still greater contributions to the state by doing a better job in production.

the development of grain production in the traditional industrial crop areas is one of china's important measures to develop farming on the basis of self-reliance.

this has been done in many important industrial crop regions, counties and people's communes. they include the cotton-producing shihchachuang administrative region in hopei province and hsinhsiang administrative region in honan province, hsiaoshan county in chekiang province which mainly produces jute, and the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow area, a major sericultural and tea-planting area. while actively promoting the development of traditional industrial crops, these places have taken various measures to tap production potential and boost grain production by improving the farming system, conducting mass scientific experiments, inter-planting and reclaiming wasteland, etc. since liberation, china's grain output has more than doubled, while that of cotton increased more than five-fold. there have also been considerable increases in other industrial crops like sugar-bearing crops, hemp and tobacco.

VETERAN IRON WORKERS

Interview with Veteran Iron Workers on Eve of National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

a number of old workers in the capital iron and steel company contrasted their life before and after liberation in an interview with hsinhua on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in their fifties, these workers went through untold hardships and sufferings before liberation. they told hsinhua in great excitement: "in old society we workers were coolies looked down upon by others. today we are masters of our country in new society and stand in the van of political movements and production work."

liu ching-jui with more than 30 working years recalled his miseries in the old days. at 17, he came to work in the shihchingshan iron plant, predecessor of the capital iron and steel company. he was full of hatred when he said: "at that time we ate flour made from bean cakes, an animal feed, and wore paper clothes pieced together from cement bags. we had nothing to turn to when we fell ill or grew old and no one would care us if we died. japanese imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries literally bled us white."

master chang ching-chuan worked as a child labourer at the shihchingshan iron plant when he was eleven. before liberation his two younger brothers were sold and his elder brother was flogged to death by a landlord. his father fled elsewhere during a famine and nothing was ever heard of him. his mother died of illness. orphaned chang ching-chuan roamed here and there and was sold and resold three times.

after liberation, like the other workers in the capital iron and steel company, these two old workers led a secure life, which has kept improving. five of the seven members of chang ching-chuan's family now have regular jobs. the two youngest of his five children are at school, one of them studying at the foreign languages school. liu ching-jui recently had part of his stomach removed and was just discharged from the company hospital. he recalled that before liberation he once contracted cholera and was almost thrown into a "mass grave" -- pits used for burying alive workers who became severely sick or too old to work -- near the iron plant. he said with deep emotion: "i had a narrow escape from the 'mass grave'. new and old societies represent heaven and hell exclamation"

since liberation the workers have become masters and the leading class of the country, many old workers said from personal experience. the party and the state give the workers

access to general education and political studies and promote them to be cadres. many old workers are asked to give lectures to students and other young people, explaining to them the contrast between new and old society and passing on to them the fine revolutionary traditions.

chang ching-chuan said: "we working class is now charged with greater responsibilities." he reminisced how he led a workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team to an unit to help with its struggle-criticism-transformation, as entrusted by the party. he said: "for the working class to lead the revolution in the superstructure is an important measure in helping the intellectuals remould their thinking and guaranteeing that our socialist motherland will never change her political colour. the party and chairman mao placed great confidence in us when assigning such an important task to us."

these old workers have witnessed the tremendous changes in the company during the past 25 years. liberation found debris at the site of the company, they recalled. equipment and installations had been dismantled and sold by the kuomintang reactionaries, and once molten iron clogged the blast furnaces. under the leadership of the party, the workers worked with a will, defied hardships and difficulties, and brought the iron plant back to production within a short period. in 1958, the workers, holding aloft the banner of the general line for building socialism, battled 14 days and nights to install the company's first converter. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers countered the interference of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and opened a big iron mine at high speed. now the company is in the main self-sufficient in iron ore.

peking used to be a consumer city which could not make such simple articles as thumb tacks and nibs. it has become an important industrial centre, manufacturing motor vehicles and electronic computers. the city now produces ten times as much steel a year as the whole country did on the eve of liberation. its products include a wide variety of high-grade alloy and rolled steel.

on the eve of the national day many old iron and steel workers expressed their determination to pass on the fine revolutionary traditions of the working class to the younger generation and dedicate their lives to the great cause of communism.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Ambassador to Malagasy Republic Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic tien chih-tung held a reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china yesterday. jacques andrianada, minister of justice of the malagasy republic, attended the reception on behalf of general gabriel ramanantsoa, chief of the government of the republic, according to a report from tananarive.

among the more than 300 guests present were: fety michel, president of the national people's development council; justin manambelona, minister of national education and cultural affairs; albert zafy, minister of social affairs; joel rakotomalala, minister of information; general philibert ramarolahy, chief of staff of national defence and armed forces; rakotomanga, deputy commandant and chief of staff of the national gendarme; raymond razafintsalama, governor of the tananarive province and other high-ranking government officials and personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys from many countries and representatives of international organizations to malagasy were also present.

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, a chinese photograph art exhibition was organized jointly by the ministry of national education and cultural affairs of the malagasy republic and the chinese embassy here.

justin manambelona, minister of national education and cultural affairs and the chinese ambassador presided over the opening ceremony of the exhibition on september 30.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

li chung-ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malaysia, held a reception in kuala lumpur yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a kuala lumpur report.

among the 200 guests present at the reception were datuk haji asri mohamed muda, minister of lands and mines and minister with special functions; ong kee hui, minister of local government and environment; lee siok yew, minister of health; ali haji ahmad, minister of culture, youth and sports; abdul taib mahmud, minister of general planning and social-economic research; madame aishah ghani, minister of welfare services; chen wing sun, minister of housing and in charge of new villages; musa hitam, minister of primary industries and leong khee seong, deputy minister of primary industries; abdul samad idris, deputy minister of home affairs; abdullah ahmad, deputy minister of the prime minister's office; richard ho, deputy minister of transport and works; athi nahappen, deputy minister of law; and chen siang sun, deputy minister of education.

ong yoke lin, president of the senate and ibrahim bin ismail, chief of staff of the malaysian armed forces were also present.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in malaysia were also present.

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

tuanku abdul halim mu'adzam shah, supreme head of state of malaysia, on september 30 sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

mr. tung pi-wu,

peking

on the happy occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china i extend to your excellency my sincere felicitations and best wishes for the continued peace, prosperity and progress of your nation. i hope that the friendly relations, understanding and mutual cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop during the coming years.

tuanku abdul halim mu'adzam shah
ibni al-marhum sultan badlishah
yang di-pertuan agong

malaysia

kuala lumpur, september 30, 1974

Malaysian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

tun abdul razak, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of malaysia, on september 30 sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on this auspicious occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i take very great pleasure to convey to you and through you to the government and people of the people's republic of china the warmest greetings and good wishes of the government and people of malaysia for the continued progress and well-being of your nation.

tun haji abdul razak bin datuk hussein
prime minister and minister of foreign affairs

malaysia

kuala lumpur, september 30, 1974.

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung on september 25, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china,

beloved chairman mao tsetung,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of all the members of the communist party of malaya, all the fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary malayan people, extend to you and, through you, to the great chinese people our warmest greetings and loftiest salute.

25 years ago, the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and won complete victory in the new democratic revolution after protracted, tortuous and heroic armed struggle. this is a victory of great importance in human history after the victory of the october revolution and the anti-fascist war.

the founding of the people's republic of china marks the beginning of the stage of socialist revolution. over the past 25 years, the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china scored one brilliant victory after another in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, bringing the poor and backward old china into a powerful socialist state.

since 1966, the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and smashed the fond dreams of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in attempting to restore capitalism in china, thus greatly consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the country. the present movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius which has a far-reaching influence is being broadened and deepened and will develop for a long time. the movement has made important successes further consolidated and developed the great results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is pushing forward socialist revolution and socialist construction to new victories.

in a quarter of a century, the industrious and courageous chinese people made world-shaking and brilliant successes, performing marvels in human history. today, socialist china stood majestically in the east as an indestructible bastion of revolution. her international prestige is rising daily and she is playing an ever greater role in the development of world revolution. this is a most powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed nations and oppressed people.

every victory gained by the chinese people in their long revolutionary struggle is inseparable from the wise leadership of the great revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung, who has defended and developed marxism-leninism and opened the road of advance to victory for the chinese people. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese communist party and people have defeated the desperately struggling reactionaries at home and abroad and marched from victory to victory in the arduous and complicated struggle.

holding aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and standing at the forefront of the contemporary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, the chinese communist party and the chinese people resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and have made a great contribution to the cause of liberation of the people throughout the world.

our two parties and two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle. we are convinced that this friendship and unity, founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will surely be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

while celebrating the brilliant festival of the 800 million chinese people, we most heartily wish the chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, new and still greater victories in their future struggles.

long live the great people's republic of china exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live ever-victorious marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of malaya
september 25, 1974

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh gave a reception last evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 500 guests at the reception were youssouf traore, member of the military committee for national liberation and minister of information; filifing sissoko, permanent secretary of the military committee; joseph mara, member of the military committee and minister of justice and keeper of the seals; karim dembele, member of the military committee and minister of transport, telecommunications and tourism; assim diawara, minister of commerce; moustapha soumare, minister of elementary education, youth and sports; and sekou ly, mayor of the capital city of bamako.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mali were also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Malta Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

prime minister dom mintoff of malta sent a message to premier chou en-lai, on september 27 greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency premier chou en-lai,
people's republic of china,

peking

on the auspicious occasion of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china, the people of malta and all the members of the government of malta join me in conveying to your excellency, your ministers and all the chinese people our warmest congratulations and expression of solidarity and friendship. we wish you speedy recovery and long life and your

people continued happiness and prosperity. may the friendly relations which exist between our two countries be further strengthened in future to the mutual benefit of our peoples.

dom mintoff
prime minister

Maltese Paper Editorially Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

"malta news" carried an editorial yesterday entitled "sino-maltese solidarity" to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from valletta.

the editorial presents to the chinese people and their leaders sincere, festive wishes for prosperity and good health.

the editorial says, "the vast majority of the maltese cherish the friendly ties that have flourished" since the establishment of sino-maltese diplomatic relations.

it points out, "mutual support and solidarity" between china and malta is "based on facts and not on mere empty promises."

the editorial notes that from the friendship between the people's republic of china and malta the superpowers should know that "no matter how powerful a country can be, it should always treat smaller and weaker ones as equals. malta's exceptionally cordial relations with china have shown in no uncertain manner that this is possible."

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Mauritania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 1, 1974)

lin pin-nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritania, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 330 guests were: sall abdoul aziz, secretary for organization and information and head of the permanent

bureau of the mauritanian people's party; ahmed ould mohamed salah, minister of the interior; maloum ould braham, minister of handicrafts and tourism, and acting minister of external affairs; kane ibrahima, governor of the district of nouakchott; major maaouya ould taya, acting chief of general staff of the national army; and high officials of the government and other friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to mauritania were also present.

on september 28, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a film soiree, showing modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plains" and documentary film "china today", which were warmly welcomed by more than 400 spectators.

Mauritanian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's repubic of china, i am particularly happy to express the sincerest and warmest greetings to you. on behalf of the mauritanian people, party and government and in my own name, i wish you personally, the chinese government and friendly chinese people happiness and prosperity. i wish the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries developed and strengthened steadily to the mutual advantage of our two peoples and making contributions to the establishment of a just world peace.

with the highest regards,
moktar ould daddah, president of the
islamic republic of mauritania,

september 30, 1974, nouachott.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador wang tse gave a reception in port louis yesterday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from port louis.

among the 500 guests present were governor general of mauritius abdul raman mohamed osman, prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam and other high ranking government officials as well as well-known personages from all circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mauritius were also present.

Mauritian Governor General Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

governor general r. osman of mauritius sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 27, sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency
the acting chairman of the people's republic of china
peking

on behalf of the mauritian government and people and on my own behalf, may i offer your excellency, the government and people of china on your national day hearty congratulations and sincere wishes for your excellency's own happiness and the continued welfare and progress of the chinese people.

governor general
r. osman

september 27, 1974

port louis

Mauritian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam of mauritius sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 27, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, prime minister of the people's republic of china,

peking

on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf, allow me to extend to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china our warmest congratulations on the occasion of your national day. i may assure you that the ties which bind our two countries together and our cordial relations will be further strengthened in the years to come. i am confident that the chinese people will fulfil their highest aspirations under your able and distinguished leadership. our hearts are also gladdened by the news that your excellency has recovered from your recent indisposition and i avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency my very best wishes for your personal well-being and the continued prosperity and happiness of the chinese people.

seewoosagur ramgoolam,
prime minister

september 27, 1974

port louis

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang held a reception here today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 500 guests present were: vice secretary of national defence enrique sandoval castarrica, commander-in-chief of the air force roberto salido beltran, director of the office of the ministry of national defence ruben dario somuano lopez, and vice secretary of finance and public credit luis armada.

also present on the occasion were mexico's former president portes gil, president of the mexican sports federation jose garcia cervantes and leaders of the mexico-china friendship association and the mexican society for friendship with people's china. diplomatic envoys of many countries in mexico also attended the reception.

Mexican President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

president of the united states of mexico luis echeverria alvarez sent a message to china's acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, extending his sincerest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking, china

in celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i take great pleasure in extending to your excellency on behalf of the mexican people and government, my sincerest greetings and wishes for the incessant progress of the chinese people and for your personal well-being.

luis echeverria alvarez
president of the united states
of mexico
september 30, 1974
mexico city

Mexican September Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

a 24-member september visiting group to china of the mexico-china people's friendship association led by dr. manuel bernal fernandez left here by train today to visit wuhan and kweilin before going home.

while in peking, the visiting group went to factories, schools and places of historical interest and scenic spots. the guests also joined the people of the chinese capital in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the visiting group from mexico arrived in peking on september 26 after visiting kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking.

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

a seven-member delegation of the mexican national organization of students of commerce and administration left here by train today to visit southern parts of china before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on september 27 at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association. while in peking, the guests attended festivities in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, visited agricultural, industrial and educational sites and toured places of historical interest. they were honoured at a dinner given by li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Holds National Day Reception in Ulan Bator

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Oct. 1, 1974)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy lu tzu-po held a reception here today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by batmonhiyn enebish, mongolian minister of transport; oyung hosbayar, vice-minister of foreign affairs; b. dashzhamts, chairman, and purebdorzh, vice-chairman, of the mongolian-chinese friendship association; p. erdenee, chairman of the state committee for press, radio and television; and personages in the trade, press and cultural fields.

also present were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mongolia.

representatives of overseas chinese in mongolia also attended the reception.

Chairman of Mongolian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

zhambyn batmonkh, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the government of the mongolian people's republic and the mongolian people, extend warm congratulations and good wishes to the friendly chinese people.

zhambyn batmonkh
chairman of the council of ministers of
the people's republic of mongolia

september 30, 1974, ulan bator

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rabat, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to morocco sung han-yi gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 200 guests were present at the reception. among them were secretary of state for foreign affairs ahmed cherkaouri, head of the external affairs division of the royal army laraky moulay driss, secretary general of the rabat prefecture mohamed sbidi, other high-ranking government officials and personages from various circles.

some foreign diplomats to morocco were also present.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the netherlands hao teh-ching gave a reception on the evening of september 30 in celebration of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

among the more than 400 guests attending the reception were minister of home affairs de gaag fortman; minister of economic affairs r. lubbers; minister of transport, water control and public works t. e. westerterp; state secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs laurens brinkhorst; president of the second chamber of the parliament a. vondeling; grande-maitresse of the royal household g.l. sweerts de landas wyborgh; grand master of ceremony of the royal household van lynden; chief of military of the royal household schaper; chief of the general staff and commander in chief of the royal army lt. general van der slikke; burgomaster of the hague v.g. marinen; as well as other high ranking officers and officials.

also present were former foreign minister schmelzer and former economic minister h. langman.

prof. wertheim and mme. schenk, honorary president and president of the netherlands-china foundation, also attended the reception.

a number of diplomatic envoys to the netherlands were also present.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

queen juliana of the netherlands sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day i send you my very best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of china.

Juliana r
the hague, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese National Day Marked in New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 500 guests were: hugh watt, new zealand minister of works and development; b.g. barclay, under secretary for agriculture; e.e. isbey, under secretary for transport; lieutenant general r. j. h. webb, chief of defence staff; rear admiral e.c. thorne, chief of naval staff; vice marshall r.b. bolt, chief of air staff; sir angus sharp, commissioner of police department; and other high ranking civil and military officials. former prime minister sir john marshall, mayor of wellington sir f. kitts, and some members of parliament also attended the reception.

also attending were jock hoe, chairman of wellington branch of new zealand china society, ron fairley, chairman of auckland branch, as well as friends from various circles, representatives of overseas chinese and diplomatic envoys from various countries.

at the reception ambassador pei tsien-chang and minister hugh watt exchanged toasts to the further development of friendly relations between china and new zealand and between the two peoples.

nearly 100 photographs depicting socialist revolution and socialist construction in china were displayed on the occasion.

Prime Minister of New Zealand Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

wallace edward rowling, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of new zealand, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

premier chou en-lai,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i should like to extend to you and to the government and people of the people's

republic of china, a message of goodwill from the government and people of new zealand and our best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the people of china in the year ahead.

wallace rowling
prime minister and minister
of foreign affairs

CHINA AND NIGER

Chinese National Day Reception Held in Niamey

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

huang yu-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in niger, held a reception on the evening of september 30 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from niamey, capital of niger.

present at the reception were sorri mamadou diallo, representative of seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger, and minister for justice; sani souna siddo, vice-president of the supreme military council; moussa salah, acting foreign minister and minister for health and social affairs; other high-ranking officials and officers and noted personalities of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to niger were also present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate the national day of the federal republic of nigeria.

attending the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, deputy chief

of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui and leading members of other departments concerned chang pin, sun hsiao-feng, chu chih-ping, chou jung-kuo and yang chi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the reception.

Nigeria's Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, in a message sent on september 30 to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, expressed the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

setember 30, 1974

"your excellency,

"as you celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of your national day, i send on behalf of myself, government and the entire people of nigeria warmest congratulations and best wishes for the continued happiness of the chinese people and for the progress and prosperity of your great nation.

"i recall with great pleasure my recent and fruitful visit to your country and the exceptional hospitality of the chinese people. i remain confident that the very cordial and friendly relations which already so happily exist between our two countries and peoples will continue to flourish and grow from strength to strength during the years ahead.

"please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

(sgd) (general yakubu gowon)
head of the federal military government
commander-in-chief of the armed forces
of the federal republic of nigeria.

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of
the people's republic of china,
peking/china

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china,
peking/china."

CHINA AND NORWAY

King of Norway Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

olav, king of norway, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency the acting chairman of the people's republic of china mr. tung pi-wu,

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the people's republic of china, i express my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the chinese people

olav r

september 30, 1974

oslo

Norwegian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

trygve bratteli, prime minister of norway, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on behalf of the norwegian government and people i extend good wishes to your excellency and to the people of china on the occasion of your country's 25th anniversary.

trygve bratteli
prime minister of norway

oslo, september 30, 1974

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Sept. 30, 1974)

lu wei-chao, chinese ambassador to pakistan, held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

pakistan president fazal elahi chaudhary, prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and madame bhutto attended the reception.

also present on the occasion were more than 500 high ranking officials, officers and public figures including sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of health and social welfare; khursheed hasan meer, minister without portfolio; general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; vice-admiral h.h. ahmed, chief of staff of the navy; ashraf khatoon abbasi, deputy speaker of the national assembly; agha shahi, secretary of the foreign ministry; and a.m. raza, secretary and inspector general of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to pakistan attended the reception.

also present were leaders of the chinese expert teams working in pakistan.

Chinese Consul General in Karachi Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui, held a reception in karachi this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 600 guests attending the reception were begum rana liaquat ali khan, governor of sind province; yahya bakhtiar, attorney general of pakistan; g. s. kehar, speaker of sind provincial assembly, as well as other officials and officers and eminent personages.

consul generals from various countries in karachi also attended the reception.

Pakistan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

president fazal elahi chaudhry of the islamic republic of pakistan has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking,

excellency,

it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency and to the government and people of china our greetings and warm felicitations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the close friendly relations that so happily exist between pakistan and your great country are a source of great encouragement and satisfaction to the people of pakistan.

the immense progress and notable successes achieved by china in the short span of twentyfive years is a tribute to the determination and dedication of the great chinese people and the sagacity of their leaders. we wish our chinese friends continued progress and greater successes in the days to come.

i take the opportunity to wish your excellency good health and happiness and the chinese people a glorious and prosperous future.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

fazal elahi chaudhry,
president of the islamic republic
of pakistan

Prime Minister of Pakistan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

excellency,

on the happy occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure in conveying, on behalf of the government and the people of pakistan and on my own behalf, our sincere felicitations to your excellency and to the government and the friendly people of china.

this anniversary represents an important milestone in china's phenomenal progress toward national development. we in pakistan have observed with a deep sense of satisfaction and profound admiration the notable achievements of the chinese people in all spheres of human endeavour. i have no doubt that the people's republic of china will continue to stride forward and make valuable contributions for the attainment of universal peace and the advancement of mankind.

the traditionally close and friendly relations between pakistan and china are a matter of deep satisfaction to the people of pakistan. it is our ardent hope that these relations will continue to grow and gather greater strength in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of our two peoples. i avail myself of this opportunity to extend our best wishes for your excellency's good health and the progress and well-being of the people of china.

please accept, excellency, warm personal regards and the assurances of my highest consideration.

zulfikar ali bhutto,
prime minister of the islamic republic
of pakistan.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos Returns to Manila

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

madame imelda romualdez marcos, special representative and wife of president marcos of the republic of the philippines, and her party returned to manila yesterday after their friendly visit to china, according to reports from manila.

she was welcomed at the airport by president marcos, cabinet ministers as well as welcoming crowds of 50,000 people.

in her speech at the welcoming ceremony, mrs. marcos said that she had been accorded warm hospitality from the

chinese government and people during her visit to china. this visit, she said, has promoted the friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

she said that the two peoples of the philippines and china and their history had been interlinked for more than 1,000 years. but because of forces beyond control, they were temporarily forced apart. her visit to china "was like rediscovering an old friend", mrs. marcos said.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were j. czapla, vice-minister of foreign affairs of poland; s. perkowicz, vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy and chairman of the polish-chinese friendship association; m. kazimierczuk, vice-minister of science, high education and technology; generals of the polish people's army and personages from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to poland were also present.

Polish Council of Ministers Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

the council of ministers of poland sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on september 28, sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we wish to extend, on behalf of the polish people, our sincere greetings and friendly regards to the chinese people.

the proclamation of the founding of the first people's state in chinese history 25 years ago is a victory of great significance won by the chinese people, a great international event and an achievement of the forces of socialism, peace and freedom in the world.

the polish people who profoundly believe in the inevitable victory of socialist ideals wish every success to the chinese people and hope that the development of relations between the people's republic of poland and the people's republic of china will serve the strengthening of friendly ties between our two peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

the council of ministers of the
people's republic of poland

september 28, 1974
warsaw

Polish Exhibition Closes in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 30, 1974)

a polish exhibition of mining, electricity, motor vehicles, electronics-controlled machinery and equipment closed here today after half a month's display.

more than 30,000 workers, scientists and technicians and people from other walks of life visited the exhibition.

the exhibition was arranged by four polish companies of foreign trade. when the exhibition was on display, polish technicians gave lectures and had discussions with their chinese counterparts.

among those attending the opening ceremony and seeing the exhibition on september 16 were li chien-ping, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and shang su-tzu, director of the tientsin branch of the council.

wroblewski lech, manager of the polish exhibition group, presided over the opening ceremony and gave an opening speech. tadeusz kowalski, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking, and yu ping, deputy director of the tientsin branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade, spoke at the opening ceremony.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak was a guest of honour at a reception given by the tientsin branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade on the occasion of the opening of the polish exhibition.

chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; hsiang chung-pu, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry; liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland; and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, came from peking to visit the exhibition.

the tientsin branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here today in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. polish commercial counsellor tadeusz kowalski, manager of the exhibition group wroblewski lech and the staff of the polish exhibition group attended.

while in tientsin, the polish guests visited factories and stores, toured a park and went sightseeing. they were entertained with theatrical performances.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were s. voitec, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council; m. manescu, member of the executive committee of the party central committee and prime minister of the government; g. pana, member of the executive committee and member of the secretariat of the party central committee; s. andrei, member of the secretariat of the party central committee; g. necula, vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; v. patilinet, minister of forest management and building materials; i avram, minister of heavy-machine building industry; t. dudas, minister of transport and tele-communications; n.m. nicolae, secretary of state of foreign trade and international economy cooperation with the rank of minister; c. pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff; t. marinescu, deputy head of a

department of the party central committee; d. turcos, deputy head of a department of the party central committee; s. pavel, secretary of the central council of the general trade union and vice-chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association; p. gavanescu, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania; ion dodu balan, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; m. gheorghiu, director of the socio-political academy; and a. vela, vice-president of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries. present also were some 350 people including leading members of romanian central organs and mass organizations, people from scientific, cultural and sports circles, generals and officers of the armed forces and representatives of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative.

present also were chiang tse-min, leader of the chinese delegation to the bucharest international power industry conference; hsu hsin-tung, leader of the shanghai men's volleyball team of china; and representatives of the chinese inspection group for professional inspection in romania.

the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly talks at the reception. they wished for the daily growth of the friendly relations of cooperation between china and romania and wished good health and a long life to comrade mao tsetung and comrade necolae ceausescu.

Romanian Mass Rally Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1974)

the bucharest municipal committee of the romanian communist party, the people's council of bucharest city and the romanian-chinese friendship association held a grand mass rally at the trade union theatre here today to warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were g.pana, member of the executive committee and secretariat of the central committee of the romanian communist party; chivu stoica, chairman of the auditing commission of the party central committee and chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association; n.stanciu, deputy mayor of bucharest; c.pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general v.ionel, vice-minister of national defence; ion stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; ion dodu balan, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; s.pavel, secretary of the central council of the general trade union and vice-chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association; p.gavanescu, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania; leading members of

central government offices and mass organizations, personages of all walks of life in the capital and representatives of workers from industrial enterprises in the capital.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and chiang tse-min, leader of the chinese delegation to the bucharest international power industry conference, were also present.

the rostrum was flanked by the national flags of china and romania. a streamer above the rostrum read: "long live the fraternal friendship, militant unity and all-round cooperation between the romanian and chinese peoples exclamation"

n.stanciu extended the warmest festive greetings to the chinese people on behalf of the party organization of bucharest and the working people of the city.

comrade chivu stoica and ambassador li ting-chuan spoke at the rally.

in his speech chivu stoica warmly acclaimed the brilliant victories and successes won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party led by chairman mao tsetung. he said: "today, on the occasion of its 25th founding anniversary, the people's republic of china has appeared as a strong and prosperous socialist state enjoying extensive international prestige." "the victory of people's revolution and the major successes of the p.r.c. in socialist transformation have all been achieved under the long-tested leadership of the chinese communist party led by comrade mao tsetung," he added.

he stated that the romanian communists and working people have always followed with fraternal feelings of internationalist solidarity the creative efforts of the chinese people and highly appraise the brilliant achievements they have obtained in the cause of building a new society. they rejoiced at all this from the bottom of their hearts.

after giving an account of the tremendous successes won by the romanian people in building socialism, comrade stoica said that in its foreign policy romania resolutely fights for a relationship based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, independent development and promotion of respect for equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit, as demanded by the peoples. "romania is working unswervingly for doing away with the old relationship of inequality and for eliminating the rule of imperialism and old and neo-colonialism and their policy of dictate," he continued.

comrade stoica warmly praised the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china. he pointed out that this relationship has been developing on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual

benefit and comradely mutual assistance and in line with the principle of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism.

chinese ambassador li ting-chuan gave an account of the great achievements gained by the chinese people in the past 25 years. he paid warm tribute to the great successes won by the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu. he said: "the chinese people rejoice at and are inspired by your great achievements which they regard as their own." "the romanian people deeply cherish and love the independence and emancipation they have gained, because romania had been under foreign domination for several centuries in history, the romanian communist party and government hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal and have the right to participate in solving international problems; they oppose national oppression and threat by force in any form; and they are against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, dictate and power politics. your stand has won extensive sympathy and support in the world."

ambassador li ting-chuan warmly praised the profound friendship forged between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania in protracted revolutionary struggles. he pointed out that this friendly relationship is founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and can withstand all tests. he expressed the conviction that in the future common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, old and new colonialism and in building socialism, the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two parties, two states and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

the speeches of comrade chivu stoica and ambassador li ting-chuan were warmly received.

at the end of the rally, an army dance and song ensemble gave a splendid performance.

the rally proceeded in a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of romania and china.

a mass rally was also held on september 28 by the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

Bucharest Press Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 1, 1974)

the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was warmly greeted by the romanian paper "scinteia" in an article by its editorial department today.

the article says that the founding of the people's republic of china, a commemorative event, is a turning point in the history of the chinese people as it "marks the victory of the chinese people under the long-tested leadership of the communist party of china in their protracted, arduous and indomitable revolutionary struggle against foreign imperialism and domestic reactionary rule and for winning national and social liberation."

the article says: "led by the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, have worked for their magnificent revolutionary cause after winning liberation and becoming masters of their own fate. they have brought a radical change to the outlook of their country and a steady rise in the level of the people's material and cultural life as a result of their great victory in socialist industrialisation and agricultural and educational development." it continues: "the romanian people are following with great satisfaction the friendly chinese people's achievements in socialist construction and the growing prestige of the people's republic of china in the international arena. they heartily rejoice at all this."

the article points out: "the fraternal relations of lasting friendship and cooperation between romania and china are based on the firm foundation of the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism and on the foundation of genuine respect for national sovereignty and independence, equal right, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. the communists and people of our country have noted with gratification the steadily growing development in the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance between the romanian and chinese communist parties and between the peoples of our two countries."

the article says: "romania supports the inalienable right of the people's republic of china on taiwan and constantly advocates the recognition of the sovereignty of the people's republic of china over this territory."

the article concludes by wishing the chinese people new and great victories in socialist construction and expresses firm conviction that the fraternal relations between romania and china will advance.

other romanian papers including "romania libera" have also published editorial department articles greeting the chinese national day.

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 30, 1974)

the chinese friendship visiting group headed by wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, left here for home this morning after a three-week visit to romania.

seeing them off at the airport were n. constantin, secretary of the bucharest city committee of the romanian communist party; n. popa, deputy mayor of bucharest city; and s. enache, vice-minister of tourism of romania.

present also at the airport was lu chi-hsin, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan yesterday gave a reception for the visit of the chinese friendship visiting group.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Head of State of San Marino Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

ferruccio piva and giorbano bruno reffi, heads of state of the republic of san marino, and gian luigi berti, secretary of state for foreign affairs, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the government and people of the republic of san marino, extend warm greetings to your excellency. we wish the friendly chinese nation and people peace, progress and prosperity.

ferruccio piva,
giorbano bruno reffi,
heads of state of the republic of
san marino,

gian luigi berti
secretary of state for foreign affairs,

september 30, 1974

the republic of san marino

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese National Day Marked in Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan gave a reception yesterday in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 300 guests attended the reception. among them were minister of information and telecommunications daouda sow, secretary-general of the presidency of the republic de mamadou diop, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs de francois bob, air commander of the national army amadou lame, other high officials and officers as well as noted figures of senegal.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to senegal were also present.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Freetown, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi gave a reception here this evening, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among some 250 guests present at the reception were sierra leonean vice-president and prime minister s. i. koroma, minister of education a. j. sandy, minister of information and broadcasting a. b. m. camara, minister of social welfare a. b. s. janneh, acting minister of external affairs s. magona, deputy minister of health b. n. combey as well as other high-ranking officials and officers, representatives of mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to sierra leone were also present.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the sierra leone-china friendship society led by dalton f. shears, honorary national chairman of the sierra leone-china friendship society and minister of housing and country planning of sierra leone. the chinese vice-foreign minister also gave a banquet in honour of the guests.

present on the occasions were f.j. saquee, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy here, and his wife.

present also were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned chao yuan, wang hao, ma chieh-hsien, shan ta-chi and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai held a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 260 guests present at the reception were major general hussein kulmie afrah, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src) and secretary of state for the interior; colonel ismail ali abucar, vice-president of the src and secretary of state for information and national guidance; colonel mohamed sheikh osman, src member and secretary of state for public works; lt. colonel abdi warsame issak, src member and presidential advisor on social affairs; omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; omer salah ahmed, secretary of state for agriculture; mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mineral and water resources; abdisalam sheikh hussein, secretary of state for justice and religion; abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for labour and sports; osman jama ali, secretary of state for fisheries and sea transport; hassan abshir farah, mayor of mogadishu; major general jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the somali police force; and other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to somalia were also present.

Somali Military Delegation Passes Through Peking on Way Home from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

a 3-member military delegation from somalia left here for home by air today on its way home after visiting korea.

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met the visiting delegation. members of the delegation attended national day celebrations and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots in peking.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Union Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the soviet union liu hsin-chuan gave a reception today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were: ilyichev, head of the soviet delegation to the talks on sino-soviet boundary problems; manzholo, vice-minister of foreign trade; army general ogarkov, vice-minister of defence; colonel general dagayev, a minister of the general staff administration; and army general batov, chairman of the soviet war veterans committee.

present at the reception was also phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs of the provisional national union government of laos, who was on his way home from the united nations.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to the soviet union also attended the reception.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike attended the reception.

among the more than 400 guests present were also speaker of the national state assembly stanley tillekeratne, agriculture minister kobbekaduwa, minister of public administration felix bandaranaike, minister of industries subasinghe, minister of parliamentary affairs ratnayake, minister of communications leslie goonewardene, minister of plantation industry colvin de silva, minister of cultural affairs kulatilake, minister of posts and telecommunications kumarasurier, minister of housing and construction pieter keuneman, army commander major general d.s. attygalla, captain of the navy commodore d. b. goonesekera, commander of the air force commondore p.h. mendis, inspector general of the police stanley senanayake, and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as acting president of the sri lanka-china friendship association chandrasena.

diplomatic envoys from various countries to sri lanka also attended the reception.

present too were representatives of chinese nationals in sri lanka.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, most sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
prime minister of the state council of
the people's republic of china,
peking.

the government and people of the republic of sri lanka join me in extending to your excellency,

the government and the people of the people's republic of china our most sincere felicitations and warmest greetings on the happy occasion of the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i am confident that the warm bonds of friendship and the mutual co-operation existing between sri lanka and china will continue to strengthen to the benefit of both our nations in the years to come.

i avail myself of this opportunity to extend my personal good wishes for your excellency's health and happiness.

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike
prime minister,
republic of sri lanka.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Oct. 1, 1974)

chang yueh, chinese ambassador to sudan, held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 300 guests attending the reception were: nazeir dafaala, minister of health and social affairs; abdel rahman abdulla, minister of public service and administrative reform; ahmed abdel halim, assistant secretary general of the sudanese socialist union; mahdi mustafa el hadi, member of the political bureau of the sudanese socialist union and commissioner of khartoum province; lieutenant general bashir mohamed ali, chief of staff of the people's armed forces; as well as other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to sudan were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese National Day Marked in Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to sweden chin li-chen held a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 600 guests attended the reception. among them were: bertil zachrisson, swedish minister of education; de geer, deputy secretary-general of the foreign ministry; lieutenant general g. eklund, chief of staff and other high-ranking civil and military officials.

also present at the reception were jan myrdal, honorable chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association, christer leopold, chairman of the association, roland pettersson, representative of the communist of sweden and other swedish friends from various circles.

h.d. banda, zambian minister of labour and social service now visiting sweden and diplomatic envoys of various countries to sweden also attended the reception.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berne, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 700 guests attending the reception were: vice-president of the swiss national council simon kohler and high ranking officials of federal government, director of central office of defence hermann wanner and other high officers, president of the executive council of the canton of berne, ernst blasser, and mayor of the city of berne, reynold tschappat.

also attending at the reception were max petitpierre, former member of federal council, and friends from various circles and organizations, as well as diplomatic envoys from many countries.

President of Swiss Confederation Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

ernst brugger, president of the federal council of switzerland, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china,

peking

it's with pleasure that i choose the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china to extend to your excellency the warm congratulations of the federal council as well as the best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the chinese people.

ernst brugger
president of the swiss confederation

september 30.

bern

Chinese National Day Marked in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 30, 1974)

a reception to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was given here this evening by wang chung-li, acting representative of china's permanent mission to the united nations office at geneva as well as to other international organisations in switzerland, and chinese consul-general at geneva.

winspeare guicciardi, under-secretary-general of the united nations and director-general of the u.n. office at geneva, attended the reception.

among the 600 guests at the reception were: leading members of the council of state of the canton of geneva and the city of geneva, representatives of the great council of the canton of geneva and the city of geneva, a representative of the mayor of geneva, heads and members of permanent missions and consulates-general at geneva, leading members and officials of the international organizations and specialized agencies of the u.n., and swiss friends and overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to syria tsao ke-chiang gave a reception last evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

about 400 guests attended the reception. among them were syrian acting foreign minister and minister of tourism abdullah khani, public works and water resources minister abdul ghani qannut, euphrates dam minister sabhi kahalah, justice minister adib nahawi, health minister madani khiami, finance minister mohammed shareef, secretary-general of the presidency zuhair ghazal, other high officials and officers as well as friendly personages from all syrian circles.

representatives of palestinian commando organizations were also present.

present also were foreign envoys to syria and all members of the visiting chinese militia delegation.

Syrian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

president hafez assad of the syrian arab republic sent a message on september 29 to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china,

his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend, on behalf of the syrian arab people and in my own name, the warmest greetings and best wishes of happiness and good health to your excellencies, and of progress and prosperity in all fields to the friendly chinese people. i am likewise glad to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for your support to the just cause of the arab people and to their unremitting struggle against zionism and its

base israel. i am glad also to express my satisfaction with the development of the friendly relations of cooperation existing between our two countries, which are beneficial to the chinese and syrian arab peoples, and to the strengthening of their common struggle against imperialism and zionism, for ensuring the freedom of the peoples and consolidation of the principles of justice and equality in the world.

hafez assad

september 29, 1974
damascus

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Nyerere Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

president julius k. nyerere of the united republic of tanzania has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency,

on behalf of the people and government of the united republic of tanzania and on my own behalf, i wish to convey to you and to the chinese people our good wishes for your personal well-being and warmest congratulations and salutations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the chinese people under your excellency's wise leadership have scored great successes in opposing imperialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and defending world peace. these successes have greatly inspired the struggles of oppressed peoples of the world. may the people's republic of china enjoy prosperity and continue to grow in strength. may the friendship between the peoples of tanzania and china and the relations of friendship and cooperation that so happily exist between our two countries be further consolidated and developed.

accept, mr. chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

julius k. nyerere

h.e. chairman mao tsetung
peking,
people's republic of china.

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen held a reception here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 570 guests attending the reception were chief justice augustine saidi, minister for defence and national service edward moringe sokoine, minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago, chief-of-staff of the tanzanian people's defence forces (t.p.d.f) mkwera, other high-ranking government officials and t.p.d.f. officers as well as friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to tanzania, representatives of african liberation movements and the palestine liberation organization here were also present.

chinese consul to zanzibar chen chiang gave a national day reception in zanzibar on the same evening.

more than 270 guests attended the reception. among them were secretary general of the afro-shirazi party and chairman for commerce and industries thabit kombo, political commissar of t.p.d.f. in zanzibar seif bakari, chairman for harbours, shipping and fisheries pili khamis, chairman for tourism, hotels and social centres issa shariff and other high-ranking officials and officers. diplomatic officials of a number of countries to zanzibar were also present.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 30 extending the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

the central committee of communist party of china,

dear comrades:

25 years have elapsed since the founding of the people's republic of china. the communist party of thailand and the thai people extend the warmest brotherly greetings to the great communist party of china and chinese people.

under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the great chinese people founded the people's republic of china after having finally overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism after a protracted, arduous national, democratic revolutionary struggle. this great victory of the chinese people is a great victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. it provides the theory and strategy for revolutions in colonies and semi-colonies, and has opened a new revolutionary road for the colonial and semi-colonial countries and further developped marxism-leninism.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china have tremendously changed the balance of forces between the revolutionary and reactionary forces in the world and increased the confidence of the revolutionary people of the whole world in the struggle for independence, democracy and socialism. china has become an important force for smashing the imperialist colonial system. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung the great chinese people have in the past 25 years turned backward old china into a consolidated and powerful socialist state after scoring great successes and achievements, one after another, in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the people's republic of china has become an impregnable bulwark of world revolution.

when the khrushchovite modern revisionist clique betrayed the communist ideal and restored capitalism in the soviet union, the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung stepped out boldly to firmly uphold, defend and develop marxism-leninism and thoroughly expose the khrushchovite-brezhnevite revisionist doctrine, thus pushing the international communist movement forward.

the great chinese people constantly uphold proletarian internationalism and give full support to the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. the people's republic of china has become the hope of the revolutionary people of the entire world.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung smashed the revisionist renegade cliques of liu shao-chi and lin piao, defended and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevented capitalist restoration in china and frustrated the machinations of social-imperialism and the reactionaries to subvert socialist

china. the continuous victories of the revolution in the superstructure have enabled the chinese people to understand deeply the basic socialist revolutionary line in china and persist in it, pushing socialist construction ahead considerably. the propounding of the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has further enriched the arsenal of marxism.

the present movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is an important part of the revolution in the ideological sphere and a struggle for wiping out the reactionary forces and rooting out the ideas and traditions the exploiting classes left in the chinese society. it pushes ahead china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and brings them more rapid development.

comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary diplomatic line has achieved tremendous victory in relations with other countries. the chinese people, the revolutionary people of all countries and the third world countries have united and persisted in firm struggle against the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, throwing them into isolation with their days getting tougher and tougher. the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising higher and higher.

the thai people are elated over the great victories won by the fraternal chinese people on various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. we regard these victories of the fraternal chinese people as our own. the fraternal chinese people have always given the thai people powerful encouragement, and provided us with valuable experience and hearty support. we will persevere, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people, in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries to the end.

under the excellent situation, our party has led the thai people to persevere in the armed struggle for more than 9 years. the consciousness of the ordinary people in thailand is now higher than ever before. the struggle unfolded by workers, peasants, school and university students, intellectuals as well as patriots and democrats of thailand is vigorously surging forward, and developing in width and depth. this shows clearly that the road we take is correct. our party will continue to persevere in the struggle of seizing power by armed force, follow the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities, launch the people's war on more extensive scale, establish and extend the bases, unfold guerrilla war in a broad way, unite with all the patriotic and democratic forces, push and coordinate with other forms of struggle with that of armed struggle, so as to overthrow definitely the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism and establish an independent, democractic and prosperous new thailand in our land.

on this great festival, the communist party of thailand and the thai people wish the great people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people greater victories and successes on the front of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

with communist salute,

the central committee of the communist party of thailand,

september 30, 2517 (buddhist calendar), thailand

"Voice of the People of Thailand" Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

the "voice of the people of thailand" broadcast an article yesterday warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article says: "in the last 25 years, the chinese people, under the guidance of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and closely rallying round the central committee of the communist party of china, plunged themselves with vigour and vitality into the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. they rehabilitated and developed their national economy in accordance with the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts and working hard, thus gradually turning the backward economy into a prosperous one. at the same time, the chinese people launched political movements such as the socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution. the great chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung smashed the liu shao-chi and lin piao revisionist renegade cliques. at present, they are engaged in the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius in an extensive and deep-going way to defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to prevent capitalist restoration in china."

the article says, "the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries, stand for equality among all nations, big or small, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and oppose national oppression and threat by force in all forms,

especially the rivalry for world hegemony between the two superpowers."

"the chinese people," the article goes on to say, "are strengthening their unity with the people of the developing countries of the third world and increasing their contacts with the countries in the five continents. they firmly support the people of all countries in their struggles to safeguard independence, sovereignty and national interests and the labouring people in various countries in their just struggles."

the article says that the victory won by the chinese people in the past 25 years is also "a great encouragement to the people of all countries in asia, africa and latin america who are safeguarding their national interests and striving for liberation. this enables the world revolutionary people to gain full confidence in their struggle for independence, democracy and socialism. it also gives great encouragement and support to the thai people in their revolutionary struggle."

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Ambassador to Togo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to togo yüeh hsin gave a reception in lome on the evening of september 30 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from lome.

among the more than 300 guests present were: ayite mivedor, minister of public works, mines, transports, posts and telecommunications; nanamale gbegbeni, keeper of seals and minister of justice, public function and labour; kokou fourn, mayor of the city of lome and other government officials and friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys from many countries to togo were also present.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tunis, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 200 guests attended the reception. among them were minister of youth and sports fouad mbazaa, director of protocol of the president's office abdel majid karoui, governor of tunis province abdel hamid malki, mayor of tunis city ezzedine abassi, other high-ranking officials and officers and friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries were also present.

director of protocol of the president's office karoui conveyed president habib bourguiba's congratulations on chinese national day to the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun gave a reception in ankara yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of turkey.

among those present at the reception were minister of national defence and acting foreign minister hasan isik, minister of youth and sports yilmaz mete, secretary general of the presidential palace fuat bayramoglu, secretary general of the foreign ministry sukru elekdag, former foreign minister and senior adviser to the foreign ministry haluk bayulken, governor of ankara province serif tuten, deputy governor of ankara province sabahattin senturk, other high-ranking officials and officers, friends from all walks of life and noted figures.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to turkey were also present.

Turkish President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, expressed the warmest felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,
people's republic of china, peking

on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i would like to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the turkish people and on my own behalf, my cordial felicitations as well as my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

fahri s. koruturk
president of the republic of
turkey

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

bulent ecevit, prime minister of the republic of turkey, in a message to premier chou en-lai, conveyed the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of
china.

people's republic of china, peking

on behalf of the government of turkey and on my own behalf, i extend to your excellency my warmest congratulations and my best wishes for your personal happiness on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china.

bulent ecevit,
prime minister of turkey

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kampala, Oct. 2, 1974)

ko pu-hai, chinese ambassador to uganda, gave a reception at the chinese embassy yesterday evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

justus byagagire, minister of agriculture and animal resources attended the reception on behalf of the president of the republic of uganda, general idi amin.

among the more than 500 guests present were: major general francis nyangweso, minister of culture and community development; lieutenant-colonel mondo, defence secretary in the ministry of defence; e.m. mugoya, permanent secretary of the ministry of provincial administrations; the mayor and the deputy mayor of kampala city and other high-ranking government officials as well as friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys from many countries and representatives of overseas chinese here were also present.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech at 29th Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 2, 1974)

following is the speech by chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, at the plenary meeting of the 29th session of the united nations general assembly on october 2, 1974

mr. president,

first of all, i would like to congratulate you on your being elected as president of the current session of the general assembly and i am confident that you will preside well and make positive contributions to the current session.

new and important victories have been won by the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism since the start of the 28th session of the united nations general assembly last year. the numerous third world countries have become the main force in the revolutionary struggle against the two hegemonic powers. more and more people have seen

through the so-called "detente" played up by the superpowers. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening, particularly the contradiction between the two superpowers on the one hand and the people of all countries on the other and the contradiction between the two superpowers themselves. it is now evident to all that the world today is amidst more intense turbulence and unrest.

what should be noted here first is the great october war in the middle east. the heroic people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries, in defiance of superpower obstruction and disruption, boldly took up arms and successfully rebuffed israeli zionist aggression. this fight exploded the myth of israeli "invincibility", upset the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the superpowers and demonstrated the might of the united struggle of the arab people.

in this middle east war, the arab countries used oil as a weapon to deal a heavy blow at zionism and hegemonism. this was a historic pioneering action. its impact far exceeds the scope of the arab people's anti-imperialist struggle. it has opened up a new dimension for the third world's struggle in defence of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation.

the african people's struggle for national liberation has made great progress. portugal is one of the oldest colonial empires. the downfall of the former fascist regime in portugal is a victory for the african people who have persevered in a long armed struggle as well as for the portuguese people who have persistently opposed the reactionary colonial war.

the peoples of indochina have steadily achieved new successes in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national liberation. the vietnamese people have carried on an unremitting struggle for the strict implementation of the paris agreement and against the nguyen van thieu clique's violations of the agreement. in laos, the provisional government of national union has been formed. the cambodian people have grown ever stronger in their fight against the traitorous lon nol clique. the struggle of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won ever wider support. there is a growing tendency among the southeast asian countries to free themselves from superpower interference and contention.

the struggle of the latin american peoples against hegemonism and in defence of their state sovereignty, independence and national economic rights and interests has continued to surge forward. they initiated the struggle for the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights, which has become the common battle cry of the great majority of nations.

the asian, african and latin american peoples have supported each other in struggle, and they have become ever more keenly aware that unity is strength. at various conferences, they have strongly denounced colonialism, racism, zionism, imperialism and hegemonism. their just struggles and those of

the people of other countries, supporting and complementing each other, are pounding away at the old international order which the superpowers vainly attempt to maintain.

in the past year, the contention between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for spheres of influence and world hegemony has become more intense. this is a fact which no agreements between them can cover up. the soviet leadership has lauded these agreements to the skies, as if the mere conclusion of agreements between the united states and the soviet union would bring detente to the whole world and usher in a "new stage of history", namely, a "world without war". "detente" has become a kind of quack medicine hawked by the soviet leadership everywhere. but none of us will forget that it was after the reaching of a stack of agreements at the second u.s.-soviet talks that the middle east war broke out, and that it was after the reaching of more agreements at the third u.s.-soviet talks that the cyprus events occurred. so then, where is the "detente"? has not there been ample manifestation of the contention between the two superpowers during the middle east war and the cyprus events?

to keep a "balance of power", the united states and the soviet union reached certain agreements on "strategic arms limitation". but it has become more evident since their third summit talks that, at bottom, these agreements serve the purpose of bigger and more intensified contention. as far as balance is concerned, it has always been relative and temporary whether in nature or in human society, while imbalance is absolute and constant. in the real life of today, there is in fact no "balance of power" between the two superpowers. instead, each side is desperately trying to outstrip and overwhelm the other, and the wildest arms race is on. no wonder the superpower with the label of "socialism" has, of late, arrogantly boasted that it is "on a historic offensive along the entire front of the global confrontation", and that the pace of its advance is "rapid".

lenin pointed out, "the content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war." so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be the danger of war, and genuine detente or "lasting peace" will be impossible. today, the danger of war comes from the superpowers. one superpower is trying by hook or by crook to carry out infiltration and expansion abroad and squeeze into the other superpower's spheres of influence in europe and other parts of the world in order to supersede that superpower and realize its own wild ambition of world domination. with this fierce contention between the superpowers going on as it is, eventually, either the superpowers will go to war against each other or the people will rise in revolution; either the war will give rise to revolution, or revolution will prevent the war. as chairman mao tsetung has said: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

by stepping up their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers are bound to hasten the process of their turning into their own opposites. nowadays, not only the third world countries have risen one after another in revolt against them, but the second world countries in between the superpowers and the third world have also stood up to resist in various ways the control and bullying by the superpowers. beset by troubles at home and abroad, both superpowers are having a very tough time. one superpower has already over-stretched itself and is in a dilemma, unable to attend to all its troubles at the same time. the other superpower is in an even worse predicament. it has wild ambitions but lacks the strength, and its difficulties abound. they are both in the plight as described by the chinese verse, "flowers fall off, do what one may." overestimation of the strength of the superpowers does not square with the fact. in the final analysis, it is not the one or two superpowers but the people of the world in their thousands of millions who determine the destiny of the world.

mr. president,

the chinese delegation would now like to state its views on a number of questions confronting the current session of the general assembly.

1. on africa's fight against colonialism

china consistently supports the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and considers this to be her bounden internationalist duty. in africa, we firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania and other regions in their just struggle against colonialism and racism. we hail the birth of the republic of guinea-bissau and warmly welcome its admission to the united nations. we firmly demand that spain terminate its colonial domination in spanish sahara and sincerely hope that the arab countries concerned will work together with the people of spanish sahara to seek a reasonable solution to the existing questions of this region through friendly consultations on the basis of unity against colonialism.

we hold that the colonial peoples can win national liberation only by relying mainly on their own efforts to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against colonialism. moribund colonialism relies on armed force to carry on its deathbed struggle, and it will never step down from the stage of history unless it is defeated by the armed struggle of the colonial peoples. both the birth of the republic of guinea-bissau and the more recent agreement on the independence of mozambique are in essence the result of the long and persistent armed struggle of the people of guinea-bissau and mozambique, and are by no means favours bestowed by colonialism.

the downfall of the former fascist regime in portugal which persisted in the colonial war is, of course, an important event. but this development in no way implies that portugal will bring independence to the colonial peoples on a silver platter. recently, under the pressure of the people, the new portuguese

government had to recognize the right to independence of the peoples in the portuguese colonies; this is a manifestation of the general trend. but it is yet to be seen whether the new portuguese government will suit its actions to its words. even when this government has reached an agreement with a colony, it remains to be seen whether the agreement will truly be implemented. the declaration of the 11th assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity points out that if portugal does not take "a clear position" on "the right to total independence" of its colonies in africa, "there will be no other way but pursuit and intensification of the struggle for national liberation." we warmly endorse this correct stand. according to our experience in china, all reactionaries habitually use counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and we must use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with them. armed struggle is fundamental, but negotiations are not excluded. sometimes, going to negotiations is tit-for-tat; and sometimes, not going to negotiations is also tit-for-tat. even in negotiations one must base himself on fighting. in the course of negotiations, the fundamental interests of the people must be protected. the armed forces of the people must be strengthened, and not weakened.

moreover, it must be pointed out that while old-line colonialisms have not died out, neo-colonialisms of various descriptions, including the neo-colonialism flaunting the banner of socialism, are stepping up their infiltration. they were sowing discord among african countries and within the national liberation movements to split and demoralize them in a vain attempt to supplant old-line colonialisms and control the regions concerned. sharp vigilance should be maintained against this. the future of the african liberation struggle is bright, but the road ahead remains tortuous. we believe that the great and increasingly awakening african people, strengthening their unity and persevering in a long struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties and triumph in the end.

2. on the middle east question

the arab people brought about an excellent situation through fighting the october war. this war has strengthened the confidence of the arab people in victory over the israeli aggressor and broken the stalemate that was deliberately created by the superpowers. now, a disengagement has been effected between egypt and israel and between syria and israel, but the middle east question is still far from being settled.

the essence of the middle east question lies in israeli zionist aggression and the contention between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, for hegemony in the middle east versus the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression and hegemonism.

the chinese government and people always support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. from the very beginning, we have refused to have any contact with the israeli zionists who persist in aggression. we have firmly opposed the contention between the two superpowers in the

middle east and opposed their support to and connivance with israel, and constantly exposed the truth that social-imperialism is giving sham support while actually attempting to control the palestinian and other arab peoples.

it is well known that the united nations has held innumerable discussions on the palestine question and adopted countless resolutions thereon, of which the one referred to most often is security council resolution no. 242 of 1967. all these resolutions have the common feature of twisting the question of restoration of the palestinian people's national rights into a so-called "question of refugees". this is a gross injustice. we have always opposed it and will continue to oppose it.

now, the arab countries have proposed to discuss the question of palestinian national rights at the general assembly session, so that all countries may hear directly the voice of the millions of palestinian people and the 100 million arab people, and more countries may understand and support their just position. this is entirely necessary.

restoration of palestinian national rights and recovery of the lost arab territories form an integral struggle. there can be no settlement of the middle east question, so long as the lost arab territories are not recovered and palestinian national rights not restored. whatever manoeuvres they may engage in, the two superpowers will never succeed in their attempt to sacrifice the palestinian national rights and undermine the militant unity of the palestinian and other arab peoples.

we hope that the united nations will rectify its long-standing unjust attitude on the palestine question, recognize the palestinian people's national rights and support their restoration. but historical experience merits attention. no unrealistic hopes should be pinned on u.n. resolutions. in the final analysis, the arab countries can recover their lost territories and the palestinian people can regain their national rights only by relying on their own close unity and unremitting struggle, with the support of the people of the whole world.

3. on the question of cyprus

the question of cyprus is a legacy of imperialist colonial rule. the internal cause of the recent eruption in cyprus is the lack of a satisfactory solution to the question between the two communities on the island, and its external cause is the attempt of each of the two superpowers to put this island of strategic importance under its own influence and control.

one superpower stirred up trouble by pulling wires behind the scenes. the other superpower, pretending to "uphold" the independence of cyprus and feeling anxious like an ant on a hot pan, issued one government statement after another, supporting one side today and the other side tomorrow, sowing discord and fanning up the flames of trouble. racking its brains for ingenious devices, it turned up with proposals first for the sending of a "united nations special mission", and then for the convening

of an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the security council. anyone with a discerning eye will see that its "mischievous" actions serve neither the interests of the independence of cyprus nor the interests of the greek and turkish communities or the countries directly related with these communities, but are aimed at meddling in the cyprus question and further squeezing into the east mediterranean. in quest of hegemony in the mediterranean, it has redoubled its efforts to threaten, cajole, subvert and undermine the balkan countries, causing their grave uneasiness and aggravating tension in this region.

we hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus must be respected. we hope that a reasonable solution will be found so that the greek and turkish communities can live together in equality and harmony. cyprus, turkey and greece are all friends of china. we have all suffered from imperialist tactics of sowing discord and "divide and rule". as for the questions left over from history, we believe they will not be difficult to resolve so long as the greek and turkish communities in cyprus and the countries concerned seek to do so by peaceful means and through patient consultations. we should be constantly on guard against superpower meddling and intervention.

4. on the questions of the south asian sub-continent and nuclear-free zones

the dismemberment of pakistan by india with the backing of the soviet union gave rise to turbulence and unrest on the south asian sub-continent. great efforts have been made by the government of pakistan to promote normalization of relations between india, pakistan and bangladesh. by april this year, the indian government had finally implemented in full the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and security council of 1971 on the ceasefire between india and pakistan, the withdrawal of troops and the repatriation of prisoners. this ought to have created favorable conditions for the relaxation of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. but a new wave arose when the previous one had barely subsided. in may india exploded a nuclear device allegedly for peaceful purposes. in june the indian government imposed on the people of sikkim the so-called "government of sikkim bill", which it had concocted single-handed. and, more recently, the indian parliament adopted a constitutional amendment, making sikkim a so-called "associate state" of india. to put it bluntly, this is the annexation of sikkim. it is another naked act of expansionism perpetrated by the indian government after dismembering pakistan by armed force.

the indian government's annexation of sikkim has aroused the opposition of the sikkimese people as well as the indian people and met with condemnation by india's neighbours and world public opinion. the soviet propaganda organs, alone, sing praises of india. this shows that soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the boss behind the scenes of indian expansionism.

the soviet union is unscrupulous in its efforts to interfere in, subvert, divide and control the south asian countries. it is conspiring to engineer another dismemberment of pakistan. it dreams of opening a corridor to the indian ocean to serve its interests in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in the south asian sub-continent and the indian ocean. the two superpowers are competing with each other in setting up military bases in the indian ocean, some of which are overt bases while others are covert ones, nominally for civilian but actually for military use. the turbulent situation in south asia and the indian ocean calls for vigilance.

the turbulence and unrest in south asia totally contradict the desire for peace of the people of all countries in this region. the proposal put forward by pakistan for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in south asia is entirely reasonable. china gives it her firm support. we also firmly support the proposal of iran and other countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the middle east. china is a nuclear country, although her nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. we are developing nuclear weapons for defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately destroying the nuclear weapons. the chinese government has solemnly declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. it consistently holds that the nuclear countries should undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries or nuclear-free zones. we are ready to make such an undertaking in regard to the proposed nuclear-free zones in south asia and the middle east. we hope that all the other nuclear countries will do the same.

5. on the questions of cambodia and indochina

in the past year, the cambodian people have continued to win new victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have launched sustained offensives on all fronts and kept annihilating the effective strength of the enemy. the liberated zone is expanding and becoming ever more consolidated. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of prince norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the cambodian people's sole lawful government. it has been recognized by more than sixty countries, and its friendly relations with third world countries are developing steadily. it enjoys a high international prestige. after the tour of prince sihanouk, deputy prime minister khieu samphan visited many countries in asia, africa and europe this year. they were both accorded a warm welcome in the countries they visited. the just struggle of the cambodian people has won support on an ever wider scale from the people all over the world.

the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum repudiated by the people of cambodia. this clique is rent by disunity and beset with numerous contradictions. in the areas under its rule, the economic situation is deteriorating and mass movements are raging like a storm. it is in a dire plight. of late, it has advanced a proposal for so-called "peace

negotiations", attempting to achieve a demagogic effect. we all know that the key to restoring peace in cambodia lies in the cessation of u.s. aggression and interference in cambodia. so, the purpose of that so-called proposal is simply to cover up the fact of u.s. aggression and interference in cambodia and prolong the moribund life of the lon nol clique. the royal government of national union of cambodia has already exposed and rejected that proposal. the chinese government resolutely supports the solemn and just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

it is utterly illegal for the lon nol clique to usurp cambodia's seat in the united nations. last year, some people used procedural tactics to postpone for a year the discussion on the question of restoring the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia. that was wholly unjustifiable. the chinese government firmly maintains that this session of the general assembly should adopt a resolution to immediately expel the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique and restore to the royal government of national union of cambodia its rightful seat.

more than one year have elapsed since the signing of the agreement on ending the war in viet nam, but peace has not yet been restored in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has worked tirelessly for the strict implementation of the paris agreement. but its efforts have met with obstruction and sabotage from the saigon administration. relying on massive u.s. military aid, the saigon administration refuses to implement important provisions of the paris agreement, with the result that the situation in south viet nam has thus far remained tense. we demand that the u.s. government strictly comply with the paris agreement and stop its involvement and interference in south viet nam, so that peace can really be restored in viet nam.

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. the paris agreement recognizes the fact that there exist two administrations in south viet nam, namely, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon administration. it is unreasonable that the united nations should accept only the observer of one side, that is, the saigon administration. to rectify this irrationality, we hold that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam should be invited to send its observer to the united nations.

6. on the korean question

the general assembly at its last session reached a consensus on the korean question, confirmed the three principles of korea's independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and decided to dissolve "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". this was a welcome development.

the facts over the past year show that the united nations should not rest content with the progress made but should continue to go forward. the democratic people's republic of korea has made many efforts to push ahead the north-south dialogue and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. but all these efforts have been unreasonably rejected by the south korean authorities. the proposals on minor issues advanced by the south korean authorities are wholly aimed at covering up their unwillingness to conduct negotiations on the fundamental question of reunifying the north and the south. what they really want is division, not reunification. on the pretext of a so-called "threat" from the north, the south korean authorities have taken a series of "emergency measures", depriving the south korean people of all basic democratic rights. they have arrested, tried, imprisoned or murdered large numbers of people of various strata who call for democracy, freedom and peaceful reunification, ranging from young students, professors to political figures. even people like former president yoon bo sun and catholic bishop chi hak soun have not escaped such persecution. before the case of kidnapping kim dae jung is closed, the south korean authorities have already gone ahead with more sinister actions. today, south korea is in fact under the reign of terror of a fascist dictator. it is mainly because they have the backing of u.s. troops that the south korean authorities dare so feverishly to suppress the people and sabotage the north-south dialogue. in order to eliminate outside interference in korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, withdrawal of foreign forces from south korea is entirely necessary.

it is asserted in the memorandum and draft resolution on the korean question submitted by the united states and other countries that the u.s. troops under the united nations flag have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country. this is a mockery of common sense. does not the presence of tens of thousands of u.s. troops serve to embolden the south korean rulers, to say the least? the resolution of the last session of the general assembly affirmed that the reunification of north and south korea should be achieved by peaceful means without interference by outside force. as a logical consequence of affirming this principle, the foreign troops under the u.n. flag should be withdrawn from south korea. as for the statement that "tension in korea has not been totally eliminated," well, to put it bluntly, this is another way of referring to the so-called "threat" from the north, which is a myth that has long been exploded. by now even that neighbouring country which has all along supported south korea no longer believes in this myth. the assertion that the "united nations command" cannot be withdrawn because of the existence of this "threat" is sheer deception.

the chinese delegation is firmly against the draft resolution on the korean question submitted by the united states and other countries. it strongly maintains that the current session of the general assembly should discuss and adopt the proposal put forward by algeria and other countries for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations.

7. on the question of disarmament

it is quite understandable that disarmament is a matter of concern to people when the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, between the two superpowers has become more intense and glaring. but hopes are one thing, reality another. for instance, we all talked about disarmament here a year ago. now, after a year has passed, have the armaments accumulated by the two superpowers decreased, or have they increased? in our view, they have increased. is the danger of war greater or less than last year? in our view, at least one cannot say it is less.

why is this so? firstly, because the two superpowers are fiercely contending with each other on a global scale. and their arms expansion and war preparations serve their policy of hegemonism. secondly, because the superpowers, when faced with increasingly acute economic troubles, inevitably turn to the further militarization of the national economy as the way out. in this regard, the present situation resembles that of the thirties' in many ways.

disarmament is an old issue. and china's views on it are well known. we are in favour of disarmament. but we favour genuine and not sham disarmament, still less empty talk about disarmament coupled with actual arms expansion year after year. some say that anyway to hold a disarmament conference is better than none. we understand this well-intentioned desire. but we consider that, when the arms race between the two superpowers, which directly threatens the people of the world, is being stepped up and when the superpower with the label of "socialism" is actually bent on using empty talk at a disarmament conference as a cover for its arms expansion and war preparations, the convening of a nominal disarmament conference or its preparatory meeting will only produce the objective effect of lulling the people of the world.

the chinese government is in favour of holding a genuine world disarmament conference. but the conference must have a clear aim and the necessary pre-conditions. the clear aim is the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and absolutely not the so-called limitation of strategic arms. the necessary pre-conditions are: all nuclear countries, and particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones -- for example, the soviet union should, first of all, undertake obligations in respect of the nuclear-free zone in latin america -- and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. only thus will it be possible for all countries, big and small, on an equal footing, to discuss with equanimity and resolve the question of the complete prohibition and thorough

destruction of nuclear weapons and other questions free from any threat of force.

in the absence of a reduction of the armaments of the two superpowers, what should the numerous small and medium countries do in the face of their threat? in our opinion, the small and medium countries should strive to strengthen their necessary and independent defence capabilities in the light of specific conditions. this is a fundamental and reliable approach.

as expected, the soviet government, which comes up with some novelties each year, has put forward this year an item entitled "prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes." the memorandum requesting the inclusion of this item as an urgent matter in the agenda of this session is so profoundly worded that one cannot make out its real meaning. we would rather wait till the soviet representative explains the matter in clear and simple language before deciding whether it deserves some comment.

8. on the question of defending state sovereignty and national economic rights and interests

inspired by the victorious struggle which the arab countries and people waged with oil as a weapon, the third world countries have started an immense tide of struggle to defend their state sovereignty, control their national resources, develop their national economy and oppose exploitation and plunder by imperialism, and particularly the superpowers. through the efforts of numerous small and medium countries from all parts of the world, the general assembly at its sixth special session finally adopted the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and the programme of action. this was a significant victory for the united struggle of the third world countries. it marks a new trend in the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, and particularly against hegemonism, a trend of deepening this struggle by carrying it into the economic field.

since the sixth special session, the developing countries have strongly demanded the implementation of the provisions of the declaration and the programme of action and the continued transformation of the old international economic relations based on exploitation and plunder. more and more developing countries are taking bold actions to control their national resources and the production and pricing of raw materials. they have further united themselves in various raw material producers' organizations to strive to break superpower manipulation and monopoly. an important part of this struggle of the third world is the work of formulating the charter of economic rights and duties of states initiated by the president of mexico.

but the superpowers have done their utmost to belittle or deny the great significance of the declaration and the programme of action and tried by all means to obstruct the realization of the

just demands of the third world. one superpower openly declared its disagreement with certain principal paragraphs in the two documents and obstinately refused to implement their provisions. the other superpower has set in motion its propaganda machine to vilify the declaration and the programme of action as showing "regionalism" and "economism", "reflecting group interests", and so on and so forth. this fully shows that both superpowers want to preserve the old order of exploitation and plunder.

some people say that the current economic difficulties are caused by the increase in oil price. this is a specious statement. in the final analysis, the present economic difficulties are the inevitable outcome of the imperialist system; they are not due to increase in the prices of raw materials, still less to any alleged misdeeds on the part of the oil-producing countries. those people are daily spreading the idea that arab and other oil-producing countries have reaped a windfall of tens of billions of u.s. dollars through the oil price rise. but they forget that the international monopoly capital has reaped an immeasurably greater amount of super-profits through long years of plunder and exploitation and through the forcing down of the prices of oil and other raw materials. ever since the emergence of colonialism and then imperialism, the parity between the prices of raw materials and industrial goods on the world market has always been unfair. particularly in times of economic crises, the colonialists and imperialists invariably use every possible means, including the forcing down of the prices of raw materials, to shift the grave consequences of economic crises onto the broad masses in the colonies and semi-colonies, i.e., the developing countries of today. the imperialists regard this state of affairs as normal and reasonable, and even as sacred and inviolable. now, this sacred and inviolable state of affairs is being violated. to fly into a rage is futile. to bluff is also futile. the profound significance of the oil battle lies in the fact that the developing countries have united themselves and independently exercised control over their national resources and fought against plunder, exploitation and the shifting of crises onto them. of course, higher oil prices have caused non-oil-producing countries of the third world some temporary difficulties. ways should be sought to resolve these difficulties, but this struggle and its great historic significance must not be negated on this account.

combating maritime hegemonism and formulating a new law of the sea is an important aspect of the struggle of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economy. at the recent conference on the law of the sea held in caracas, the great majority of the developing countries were for the establishment of an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles. driven by circumstances, the two superpowers ostensibly gave up their opposition -- an attitude in which they had persisted all along. but, as if by agreement, they both raised a number of pre-conditions and restrictions under the name of a "package deal". the substance of these pre-conditions and restrictions is insistence on "freedom of passage" through straits

within territorial seas and on "freedom of fishing" and "freedom of scientific research" in the exclusive economic zones. nominally they have accepted a 200-nautical-mile economic zone, but actually they want to emasculate the exclusive economic zone so that it will be devoid of any concrete substance and the developing countries will be left with nothing whatsoever. to put it bluntly, the "freedoms" demanded by the superpowers are their freedom to plunder the developing countries and their freedom to pursue hegemonism.

in particular, the superpower which claims to be "the natural ally of the developing countries" has put on a more wonderful show. assuming a compassionate tone, it exclaimed: how international trade and security would be impaired if freedom of passage through straits within territorial seas should be denied exclamation if it is not allowed to go fishing in the exclusive economic zone, the fish there will die uselessly exclamation you see, how kind-hearted it is exclamation in fact, these are but crocodile tears, which cannot disguise its vicious superpower features.

it is a serious struggle to defend state sovereignty, control national resources, develop national economy and combat superpower plunder and exploitation. the superpowers are bound to put up a desperate fight, but it will be of no avail. at the sixth special session of the general assembly and the conference on the law of the sea at caracas, numerous developing countries came forward to expose and condemn the superpowers and resolutely called for smashing the old international order and taking their destiny into their own hands. this is a thing that has never happened before. the superpowers have never been so isolated. the situation is excellent. we are confident that the numerous developing countries, closing their ranks, allying with all forces that can be allied with and persevering in struggle, will surely continue to win new victories.

mr. president,

international developments show that the world has changed enormously and profoundly. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this torrential tide is sweeping into every corner of the earth. storms have broken out even in places that have been rather quiet for decades. the world situation at present is indeed aptly described by the verse, "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." and this wind is gathering momentum. at such a juncture, it is our hope that this session of the general assembly will do some useful things to advance the cause of human progress. the chinese delegation is ready to work with all of you toward this end.

thank you, mr. president.

Chiao Kuan-hua Make Contacts with Delegation Chairman of Some Countries to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 29, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 29th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs, made contacts in the past three days with chairmen and representatives of delegations of some countries to the u.n. general assembly.

chiao kuan-hua gave a luncheon on september 27 in honour of aziz ahmed, chairman of the pakistani delegation and minister of state for defence and foreign affairs. ghulam abbas, member of the pakistani national assembly, icpal akhund, permanent representative, and other members, of the pakistani delegation were also present.

chiao kuan-hua gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of phoumi vongvichit, chairman of the laos delegation and vice-premier and foreign minister. leuam rajasombat, permanent representative, and other members, of the laos delegation were also present.

chiao kuan-hua was present yesterday evening at a reception given in honour of the chinese delegation by reis malile, chairman of the albanian delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

chiao kuan-hua gave a reception this evening in honour of permanent observer kwon min gun and deputy observer li yun gyom of the democratic people's republic of korea in the u.n., d.p.r.k. permanent observer in geneva chin chung guk and other korean comrades.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative of china to the u.n., representative an chih-yuan and other members of the chinese delegation were present at the above-mentioned receptions which proceeded in a warm atmosphere. the guests and hosts had friendly and cordial talks.

on september 26 and 27, chiao kuan-hua met with toshio kimura, chairman of the japanese delegation and foreign minister; victor saude maria, chairman of the delegation of guinea-bissau and foreign minister; alberto j. vignes, chairman of the delegation of argentina and foreign minister; and milos minic, chairman of the yugoslavian delegation, vice-president of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign affairs. he had friendly talks with them.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN Holds National Day Reception

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(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 1, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 29th session of the united nations general assembly, gave a reception at the chinese permanent mission to the united nations here this evening, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 600 guests were heads of delegations and representatives from about 100 countries to the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

present at the reception were: reiz malile, deputy minister for foreign affairs of albania; don willesee, minister for foreign affairs of australia; erich bielka, minister for foreign affairs of austria; kamal hossain, minister for foreign affairs of bangladesh; mohamed saleh motee'a, minister for foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen; zewde gabre-sellassie, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of ethiopia; victor saude maria, commissioner for foreign affairs of guinea-bissau; s.s. ramphal, minister for foreign affairs and justice of guyana; einar agustsson, minister for foreign affairs of iceland; sabah al-ahmed al-jaber al-sabah, minister for foreign affairs of kuwait; fouad naffah, minister for foreign affairs of lebanon; didier ratsiraka, minister for foreign affairs of madagascar; hamdi ould mouknass, minister for foreign affairs of mauritania; gyanendra bahadur karki, minister for foreign affairs of nepal; george macovescu, minister for foreign affairs of romania; desmond luke, minister for external affairs of sierra leone; s. rajaratnam, minister for foreign affairs of singapore; charunphan isarangkun na ayuthaya, minister for foreign affairs of thailand; henry a kissinger, secretary of state of the united states of america.

also present at the reception were representatives from afghanistan, algeria, argentina, barbados, belgium, bhutan, botswana, brazil, bulgaria, burma, canada, colombia, congo, costa rica, cyprus, czechoslovakia, dahomey, egypt, salvador, equatorial guinea, fiji, france, gabon, gambia, the democratic republic of germany, the federal republic of germany, ghana, greece, grenada, guinea, haiti, honduras, hungary, india, indonesia, iran, iraq, ireland, italy, japan, jordan, kenya, liberia, malaysia, mali, malta, mauritius, mongolia, morocco, the netherlands, new zealand, nicaragua, nigeria, norway, oman, pakistan, panama, peru, the philippines, poland, qatar, saudi arabia, senegal, somalia, spain, sri lanka, swaziland, sweden, togo, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, the soviet union, united arab emirates, united kingdom, tanzania, yugoslavia, zaire and zambia.

kwon min jun, permanent observer, and li yun gyom, deputy permanent observer, of the democratic people's republic of korea to the u.n. and other korean officials of the observer's office attended the reception.

kurt waldheim, secretary general, tang ming-chao, under-secretary general of the united nations, and other high-ranking u.n. officials also attended the reception.

also present were dramane ouattara, executive secretary of the organization of african unity to the u.n.; saadat hasan, permanent delegate of the palestine liberation organization in new york; shafudin khan, representative of frelimo in new york; and representatives of the league of arab states to the united nations, the african national congress in new york and the southwest african people's organization in new york.

officials of the new york municipal government, representatives of the u.s.-china people's friendship association and the national committee on u.s.-china relations, and american friends and prominent figures from cultural, journalist, business and other circles were also present.

american scholars of chinese origin including yang chen-nin, lee tsung-dao, c.s.wu, wang hao, i.m. pei, liu tzu-chien and others were also present.

chiao kuan-hua, huang hua, vice-chairman, and other members of the delegation warmly shook hands with the guests and had friendly conversation with them. representatives and friends from various countries warmly congratulated the hosts and repeatedly toasted for the successes achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china in the past 25 years.

CHINA AND US

American Professor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of china, yesterday evening met and feted huang shou-shu, professor of the astronomical department of the northwestern university of the u.s., who has come to visit china and see his relatives.

present on the occasions were cheng mao-lan and liu ju-kun.

the professor arrived in peking on september 28 after a visit to southern china.

Vice Premier Nieh Jung-chen Meets American Mathematician and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

nieh jung-chen, vice-premier of the state council, met the american mathematician chen sheng-shen, professor of the university of california, and his wife cheng shih-ning and had a cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including chou jung-hsin, wu yu-hsun, teng shu-hui, chu yung-hsing and wu wen-chun.

Chief, Deputy Chief of Liaison Office of People's Republic of China in USA Give National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

huang chen, chief, han hsu, deputy chief, of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, gave a reception last evening in the chinese liaison office to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from washington.

nearly 900 guests attended the reception. among them were: earl l. butz, u.s. secretary of agriculture; robert s. ingersoll, deputy secretary of state; carl albert, speaker of the house; mike mansfield, senate majority leader; senators j.w. fulbright, henry m. jackson, hiram l. fong, gale w. mcgee, edward m. kennedy, george s. mcgovern, john v. tunney, robert taft, jr. and dick clark; representatives of the house peter h.b. frelinghuysen, bella s. abzug, margaret m. hechler and leo j. ryan; press secretary to the president r. nessen, assistant secretaries of state philip c. habib and john richardson; deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs general brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the president tom c. korologos, deputy press secretary to the president john w. hushen, assistant secretary of commerce william w. blunt,

former chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china david k. e. bruce; the newly appointed chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, george bush,

members from the u.s.-china people's friendship association, the committee on scholarly communications with the people's republic of china, the national council on u.s.-china trade, the national committee on u.s.-china relations, well-known figures in the cultural, scientific, educational, sports, press, industrial and commercial circles and friendly personages, representatives of americans of chinese origin and overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the united states also attended the reception.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Vietnam-China Friendship ssociation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a banquet at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation of the viet nam-china friendship association. leader of the delegation is hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, and its deputy leader bao dinh giang, secretary-general of the viet nam writers' and artists' union.

attending the banquet were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china shen chien, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and vice-president of the association yang chi, and leading members of departments concerned including liang feng, tien shu-chien, hsu kuang, chang chang, kuo tung-chun, hsu shu-fang and li hsueh-ao.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh, president hoang quoc viet and president chai tse-min proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and strengthening of the intimate comradeship-in-arms between the chinese and vietnamese people.

Hanoi Paper Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1974)

"nhan dan" warmly greets the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china today in an editorial entitled "25 glorious years of the great people's republic of china"

the editorial says that twenty-five years are a very short period in the history of a country and a very short section of the road of progress in a society. however, numerous and valuable achievements have been recorded in that time in china's society and on her soil. succeeding in doing away with the chronic famine in the past, socialist agriculture now not only meets requirements in food at home, but also produces a surplus to help fraternal and friendly countries.

the perfected and modernized industrial system has coped more and more satisfactorily with the needs of the national economy in technical equipment, and of the people's life. many advanced branches of science have obtained splendid successes in serving socialist construction and national defence.

it says: "in the struggle between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces in the world, the victory of the chinese revolution leading to the founding of the people's republic of china tipped the balance of forces in favour of revolution. every important success and victory of china in all fields has encouraged and intensified the struggle of the working people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

it says that viet nam and china are neighbours sharing mountains, rivers, sky and sea. in the struggle against the colonialist aggressors, the people of viet nam and china are united as intimate brothers, depended upon and assisted each other, and shared weal and woe. the solidarity and friendship between the two countries are evergreen.

the editorial says: "on the historic date in celebration of the glorious 25 years of the great people's republic of china, our party, state and people, with boundless joy and deep belief and together with the fraternal chinese comrades and people, once again made up their minds to 'exert all efforts to continue to consolidate and strengthen the unbreakable profound friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese people nurtured under the care of the venerated and beloved president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party and the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party.'"

GPA Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1974)

the south viet nam giai phong press agency issued an editorial today warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says: "the founding of the people's republic of china a quarter century ago was a great victory recorded by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung in their hard and protracted revolutionary struggle. the triumph of the chinese revolution was a very important historical event".

it says: "in the past twenty five years, under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party led by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the industrious and courageous chinese people, ceaselessly upholding their brilliant revolutionary tradition and spirit of self-reliance, endurance of hardship and thrift practice to build the country, have turned formally semi-feudal and semi-colonial china into a socialist country endowed with modern industry, all-sidedly developed agriculture, powerful national defense and advanced culture, science and technology."

it points out: "the achievements obtained by the chinese people in the past twenty five years have made an active contribution to strengthening the forces of the world people who are fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and, at the same time, raised ever higher the position of the people's republic of china in the international arena."

it says: "the people's republic of china has always been a great rear and a solid support for the just struggle waged by the vietnamese people. the south vietnamese people are very proud to have the great chinese people as companions-in-arms and dear brothers and sisters."

the editorial says that elated with the unceasing development of the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china, the south vietnamese people sincerely express their profound gratitude to the chinese people for their precious and sincere support.

it says: "the south vietnamese people once again reiterate their full support to the socialist construction of the chinese people and their struggle aimed at recovering taiwan, an integral part of the chinese territory."

the editorial wishes the fraternal chinese people many greater successes in the building of their country.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Ambassador to Federal Republic of Germany Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany wang shu gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 1,500 guests attended the reception. among them were: president annemarie renger and vice-president herman schmitt-vockenhausen of bundestag, minister of science and technology hans matthoefer, state secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs walter gehlhoff, inspecto-general of the air force of the bundeswehr gerhard limberg, chairman of the foreign committee of bundestag gerhard schroeder, president of the senate of bremen hans koschnick, lord-mayor of bonn peter kraemer and others.

also present were general secretaries of the opposition parties cdu and csu kurt hans biedenkopf and gerold tandler, as well as personages from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to west germany also attended the reception.

hundreds of representatives of chinese residents in west germany were also present.

President of Federal Republic of Germany Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

walter scheel, president of the federal republic of germany, has sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i extend my best regards to you, mr. president. i congratulate your country on the achievements it has made in the past 25 years in construction beneficial to the chinese people. i offer my best wishes for your happiness and the future of the chinese people.

may the fruitful relations between our two countries continue to develop in depth and serve world peace.

walter scheel,
president of the federal republic
of germany

bonn

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Ambassador to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Aden, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen tsui chien gave a reception here today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 300 guests were present at the reception. among them were minister of planning of the people's democratic republic of yemen ali salem al beed, minister of interior saleh musleh qassem, minister of economy and industry abdul aziz abdul walli, minister of communication hasson yahya, government officials and friends from various circles of the country.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the people's democratic republic of yemen and a representative of the palestine liberation organization were also present.

Chairman of Presidential Council of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1974)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and acting chairman tung pi-wu, most sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

his excellency comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am delighted to extend to you, in the name of the people and government of the people's democratic republic of yemen and in my own name, the sincerest and heartfelt congratulations and best wishes. i wish you good health and happiness and the friendly chinese people still greater victories and revolutionary achievements. i hope that the militant friendship between our two peoples in opposing imperialism will be strengthened and developed continuously.

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen

september 30, 1974

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 30, 1974)

mohsin al einy, prime minister and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, today received chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming and had a friendly talk with him.

YAR Command Council Chairman Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

lt. colonel ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic, sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, expressing the warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, all the members of the revolutionary command council and myself as well as the yemeni people have the pleasure in extending to your excellency the warmest congratulations and best wishes. we are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will surely further develop and flourish in the interest of our two friendly countries. in conclusion, i wish the friendly chinese people greater prosperity and development and wish you good health and happiness.

lt. colonel ibrahim mohamed hamdi,
chairman of the command council
of the yemen arab republic,

september 30, 1974

sanaa

YAR Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

mohsin ahmed einy, prime minister and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic in a message to premier chou en-lai on september 28, expressed his warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the national day of your friendly country, it is my pleasure to extend to you, your government and the great chinese people my warmest congratulations. with the same feeling of mine, my government and the yemeni people wish prosperity and growth to the firm friendly relations between our two countries and two peoples.

with the assurances of my highest consideration

mohsin ahmed einy
prime minister and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic

sanaa, september 28, 1974

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Assembly Delegation Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1974)

the delegation of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by the assembly's vice-president peko dapcevic concluded its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the station by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; liang hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; pu che-lung, deputy to the chinese national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned.

lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, who had accompanied the delegation to kwangchow, was also present.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow by air yesterday after visiting peking and shanghai. while in kwangchow, it visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao in 1926, and toured the kwangchow cultural park and places of historical interest.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday evening.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 400 guests were: s. kuhar, general secretary of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia; l. mojsov, first under-secretary of the state secretariat for foreign affairs; m. javorski, president of the council of foreign policy of federal chamber of the assembly; lieutenant general d. petkovski, assistant secretary of the federal state secretariat for national defence and director of the general political department of the yugoslav people's army; colonel general d. pekicj and lieutenant general b. joksovicj, vice-chiefs of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army; b. mikaszinovicj, vice-president

of the commission for informative activity; m. vanovicj, vice-president of the presidential council of the socialist republic of serbia; army general k. nadz, president of the federation of yugoslav veterans of the people's liberation war; and well-known personages in various circles of yugoslavia.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to yugoslavia were also present.

the peking university delegation and chinese trade group paying friendly visits in yugoslavia also attended the reception.

Yugoslav President Tito Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

president josip broz tito of the federal republic of yugoslavia extended heartfelt congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on september 30. the message reads as follows:

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,
chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

peking

i take particular pleasure in conveying to you on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the peoples of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my name, heartfelt congratulations and sincere wishes for the further prosperity of the chinese people and for your personal happiness. i am very glad to notice the successful development of yugoslav-chinese relations, and i wish a further deepening of a manifold friendly cooperation between our two countries, in the interest of our peoples and peace in the world.

josip broz tito
beograd. september 30, 1974

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Embassy in Zaire Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Sept. 30, 1974)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zaire chu cheng-tsai gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were more than two hundred guests including high officials from various departments of the zairese government and friends from cultural, sports and press circles as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries accredited in zaire.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Sept. 30, 1974)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the reception were about 450 guests including central committee member of the united national independence party of zambia daniel lisulo, ministers of state a.k. simuchimba, lombe chibesakunda, timothy kankasa and other high ranking officials.

also present were diplomatic envoys of some countries and representatives of southern african liberation movements here.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Delegate to Consultative Council for Postal Studies of Universal Postal Union Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chang yu-hsin, chinese delegate to the consultative council for postal studies of the universal postal union, and four others left here for switzerland today.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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TS'AO TS'AO AND CHU-KO LIANG

On the Legalist Line of the Period of the Three Kingdoms

by

the mass criticism group of Peking University and Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1974)

The period of the Three Kingdoms is an absorbing chapter well known in the history of the development of the feudal society in China because things were ever-changing and great talents appeared continuously in powerful waves. At that time, such outstanding Legalist figures as Ts'ao Ts'ao and Chu-ko Liang actively carried out the Legalist line to hit at and eliminate the powerful and influential secessionist forces, thus overcoming the Confucianist line which had for a long time occupied the dominant position in the Eastern Han Dynasty and paving the way for the unification of the country and the continued development of the feudal society. This was another historical period marked by the victory of the Legalist line after the Ch'in Dynasty and the early part of the Western Han Dynasty.

I

The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the period of Eastern Han and the Three Kingdoms was the continuation of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism from Ch'in to Western Han, but at the same time had its own features because the times were different. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Not only does the whole process of the movement of opposites in the development of a thing, both in their interconnections and in each of the aspects, have particular features to which we must give

attention, but each stage in the process has its particular features to which we must give attention too." ("On Contradiction") The struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the restoration forces of the slave owners on the decline in the early part of Ch'in was still very violent up to Western Han. The principal task of the Legalist line continued to be the use of the new feudal system to thoroughly overcome the decadent slavery system. Following the accomplishment of this task, with the danger of the restoration of the slavery system becoming a thing of the past, the development of the feudal society in China entered another stage. After Eastern Han, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was different to some extent from the past in the aspects of the social contradictions faced and the class foundation of the Confucian and Legalist schools. Consequently, in order to recognize the essence of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the period of Eastern Han and the Three Kingdoms, we must first give attention to these features and make a brief analysis of the class contradictions at the time.

Since the early part of the Ch'in Dynasty, after several hundred years of development, the feudal economy of China based upon the system of private ownership of land which "could be bought and sold by the people" had gradually led to the formation of a powerful and influential force of the big landlords. In the aspect of the exploitation of the peasants, these big landlords were essentially in line with the medium and small landlords. However, because they owned plenty of land and worked in collaboration with the leading industrialists and merchants as well as the aristocracy and the bureaucratic forces, they consequently bore strong annexationist and secessionist features which made them strongly different from the medium and small landlords. The big landlords were "more honored and prosperous than the feudal princes and as influential as the governors." ("Biography of Chung Ch'ang-t'ung" in History of Later Han) They drew on their enormous economic strength and political influence to abuse their power tyrannically and ride roughshod over the people and were a group of local despots. They formed a grave menace and obstacle to the development of productive forces in the feudal society based upon the small-peasant economy. They also swallowed up the medium and small landlords and consequently touched off sharp social contradictions also within the landlord class. The powerful and influential big landlords were also seriously secessionist by nature. They always lorded it over others in their areas to uphold their respective interests, and this resulted in their resistance to the unification of the country and the centralization of authority. In one word, their interests were incompatible with economic development and political progress in the feudal society. Consequently, how to deal with the powerful and influential big landlords--whether they should be hit at and their expansion restrained--constituted a most prominent question in the struggle between the line for progress and reform and the line for regression and conservatism in society at the time.

In the early part of Han, under the seven reigns of Kao-tsu, Empress Lü, and emperors Wen, Ching, Wu, Chao and Hsüan, in order to consolidate the economic base of the feudal state and strengthen the

centralization of authority, besides striking concentrated blows at the restoration forces of the slave owners and the secessionist forces of the feudal princes, close attention had at the same time been given to the development of the powerful and influential annexationist forces of the big landlords. In particular, the implementation of the "government control of salt and iron" and the system of "balanced transportation" since Emperor Wu played an important role in weakening economically the powerful and influential forces.

However, the influence of the big landlords was different from the remnant influence of the slave owners. While the latter had gradually been eliminated following the victory of the feudal system, the former emerged and grew from the base of the feudal system of private land ownership. Before the feudal society was doomed, it always had soil for growth and would make trouble whenever there was an opportunity. Although its original class foundation had been eliminated, the Confucian moribund ideology of the slave-owner class on the decline would come to life again in a new form to become the ideology of the conservative reactionary forces in the feudal society for blocking social progress. In Eastern Han, the Confucian school and the powerful and influential big landlord class naturally formed a reactionary "holy alliance."

The rulers of Eastern Han who represented the interests of the powerful and influential big landlords stubbornly carried out the reactionary line of the Confucian school and made further and further headway along the road to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. In the year 79 A.D., Emperor Chang or Liu Ta personally convened a meeting of Confucian scholars to compile a volume called "Pai-hu T'ung-i" for vociferously advocating the idealist theory of "the response of man to heaven" of the Confucian school and publicizing the decadent moral doctrines of "three bonds and six institutions." Under the rule of this reactionary Confucianist line, the powerful and influential forces of the big landlords were formally affirmed and supported, and they registered a malignant expansion at a much faster rate. This resulted in a series of serious social disasters.

In appointing of people, the Confucianist line of Eastern Han entirely followed the line of "appointing only the confidants." People with power and influence could make use of the systems of "examination, nomination, recruitment and punishment" to recommend and appoint private individuals as officials. This made things easy for the powerful families and those in power to form factions for selfish ends and to expand their own political influence. To make sure that their "pupils and former subordinates" would firmly depend on them, they also desperately promoted so-called "honor and integrity" and "nominated second-degree graduates mostly from among the young who could repay their favors." By means of this corrupt method, the powerful and influential big landlords formed many secessionist mountain strongholds in society. Toward the end of Eastern Han, Yüan Shao grew to become the biggest secessionist force at the time because his family "had for four generations served as the three highest-ranking officials in the imperial court" and "had pupils and old subordinates all over the empire."

In the year 88 A.D., under the Confucian pretext of "benevolence and love" and "not contending with the people for profit," Empress Tou proclaimed "the suspension of the ban on salt and iron to enable the people to make salt and smelt iron. The immeasurable economic powers under the control of Central Government were handed over to the powerful and influential families, thus abolishing an important system implemented since Emperor Wu of Han. With the high profits from salt and iron, the powerful and influential big landlords and big industrialists and merchants had even greater economic strength and political ambition.

Under the rule of the Confucianist line, vigorous publicity was given to "the love of one's relatives" in opposition to the rule of law. This resulted in the loss of immeasurable powers to the Central Government, and the powerful and influential families were free to do evil things. Didn't Liu Ta say that "my brothers-in-law are righteous"? His eldest brother-in-law Tou Hsien was so unruly and haughty that he dared even to buy under coercion the estate owned by a princess at Liench'inshui. After the death of Liu Ta, his ten years old son Emperor Ho succeeded to the throne and the immeasurable powers of the Central Government fell into the hands of this "brother-in-law." From then on, during the hundred years long middle and last part of Eastern Han, the representatives of the powerful and influential big landlords--families of the mother or wife of the sovereign and eunuchs were in full power by turns and the emperor became a puppet in their hands. They either worked in collusion to do evil or inspired and intrigued to topple or get at each others' throats, thus giving shape to a most shocking and filthy page in the history of feudal politics.

The rampancy of the powerful and influential forces of the big landlords brought untold sufferings to the people. Due to the annexation of land on a large scale, large numbers of peasants went bankrupt and became dependents of the powerful and influential families leading a miserable life. The powerful and influential families led a life of extravagance while the broad countryside was deserted and became desolate. "Vast areas of land were not under cultivation and the people had nothing to eat." ("Biography of Liu T'ao" in History of Later Han) Toward the end of Eastern Han, this kind of contradiction became most acute. At that time, with the powerful and influential forces exercising regional sovereign powers, the central government existed in name only, and the political picture was dark in the extreme. The warlords were locked in struggle for years in succession, the people were tragically massacred and trampled underfoot, and productive forces in society were greatly undermined. Because of the wild battles fought by the warlords, "well-known cities were left unoccupied and numerous areas were uninhabited by people." "White bones were left to rot in the fields and there were no crowing cocks for thousands of li around." The Yellow River basin which had been the economic and cultural center was turned into a big barren plain in the short course of a few years. The Confucianist line of Eastern Han had brought the whole society to an impasse!

II

The rampancy of the reactionary forces was after all not in a position to check the forward movement of history. There was resistance where there was oppression, and reaction necessarily led to reform. The broad masses of peasants could tolerate no longer such ruthless and dark oppression and exploitation. Their struggle constituted the real motive force that drove history forward at that time. In the year 184 A.D., the Yellow Turban peasant uprising that "rocked the country far and wide, broke out in eight provinces at the same time and tinged the sky red with its smoke and fire" swept away the powerful and influential forces of the landlords and bureaucratic aristocracy that entrenched themselves in all places and struck heavy blows to the rule of the Eastern Han Dynasty. Although this uprising was suppressed, its eminent contributions to progress and changes in society were indelible. Under the concrete historical conditions of the time, it was mainly the annexation of land by the big landlords that obstructed the development of productive forces in society, and it was mainly the exercise of regional sovereign powers by the powerful and influential forces that obstructed political unification and progress. Consequently, the reactionary forces in society were mainly the big landlords. They not only ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the peasants but also provoked sharp clashes with the interests of the medium and small landlords. Therefore, the medium and small landlords also opposed the practice of annexation and secession by the powerful and influential forces and called for reforms to bring about the unification of the country. Ts'ao Ts'ao and others mounted the political stage as the reformist faction to reflect this demand.

"Because Emperor Wu of Wei was fond of the Legalist artifice, the empire prized the criminal code." ("Biography of Fu Hsüan" in History of Tsin) Ts'ao Ts'ao was an outstanding Legalist figure of great promise. When he was young, he was bent on introducing reforms, striking blows at the powerful and influential forces and abolishing "improper offering of sacrifices." Like Liu Pei, he had joined the powerful and influential forces to suppress the Yellow Turban Uprising. This was determined by his landlord-class nature. However, the contradiction between the reformist line and the reactionary forces of the powerful and influential families could not be reconciled after all. At a time the powerful and influential forces further practiced frenzied expansion and secession after the suppression of the peasant uprising, this contradiction further intensified. At that time, Ts'ao Ts'ao made use of the great revolutionary forces of the peasants as the foundation to build up his own effective strength, and waged a life-and-death struggle against the powerful and influential secessionist forces.

For the sake of wiping out the powerful and influential secessionist forces, Ts'ao Ts'ao adopted right from the beginning the two major policies of "issuing orders to the unruly subjects in the name of the Son of Heaven and promoting farming to accumulate military resources." ("Biography of Mao Chieh" in "History of Wei," Records of the Three Kingdoms) Politically he made use of the name of the emperor of Eastern

Han to oppose the exercise of regional sovereign powers and firmly stood for unification. Economically he carried out the policy of "farming and war" to invigorate his own forces. He relied on this Legalist line to carry out the war for the unification of the North.

The Battle of Kuantu fought in 200 A.D. was a battle crucial to the unification of the North. In this battle Ts'ao Ts'ao pitted "the weakest force against the strongest force" and defeated right away Yüan Shao who was in control of vast territories and strong troops. At the time, Yüan Shao who "had pupils and former subordinates all over the empire" occupied the four chou [provinces] of Chi, Ch'ing, Yu and Ping and was the most powerful and influential secessionist force. He had under his command troops "numbering more than 100,000 camping along a front stretching more than ten li from the east to the west." Adopting an overbearing attitude, he attempted to wipe out at one stroke Ts'ao Ts'ao's armed forces. Ts'ao Ts'ao "had no more than 10,000 men with twenty or thirty percent of them wounded." His effective strength was much weaker than Yüan Shao's. But "in the struggle, correct subjective direction can transform inferiority into superiority and passivity into initiative, and incorrect subjective direction can do the opposite." ("On Protracted War") Here the line played the important role.

On the eve of the decisive battle fought at Kuantu, Ts'ao Ts'ao's strategist Kuo Chia--a Legalist who was good at planning and making judgment--had sharply analyzed the ten reasons why Ts'ao Ts'ao was bound to triumph and Yüan Shao was bound to be defeated. He pointed out that Yüan Shao moved against the trend of historical development through practicing the rule of propriety marked by "numerous rites and ceremonies" while Ts'ao Ts'ao "went along with the tide to lead the empire" and implemented the rule of law that dispensed reward and punishment impartially and "made known the system to the higher and lower levels." Yüan Shao was "outwardly broad-minded but actually narrow-minded" in the appointing of people. He appointed "only his relatives and their children" and "most scholars who are fond of talking and ostentatious have joined him." But Ts'ao Ts'ao appointed people "solely according to their talents regardless of whether or not they are closely related to him," and "all upright and farsighted scholars with practical knowledge are willing to serve him." Yüan Shao was also far inferior to Ts'ao Ts'ao in strategy and military operations. Consequently, Yüan Shao "could accomplish nothing although he had strong forces under his command."

In the Battle of Kuantu, Ts'ao Ts'ao fully exploited the internal contradictions caused by corruption and incompetence within the Yüan Shao clique to disintegrate the enemy so as to render ineffective the superiority of the enemy forces in number. In strategy and tactics, he made way for the enemy first but subsequently took the initiative to cripple the enemy. He lured the enemy into penetrating deep, burned the grain wagons of the enemy and killed the enemy generals. Taking the initiative, he personally led the army to attack and "his soldiers fought a life-and-death battle." In the end, Yüan Shao's army with more than 100,000 men were reduced to only 800 men who fled northward across the Yellow River. This was in history a famous battle in which the few beat the great many and the weak

beat the strong. The Battle of Kuantu dealt a heavy blow to the secessionist forces and laid down the foundation for the victory of Ts'ao Ts'ao in unifying the North.

In the course of carrying out the war to unify the North, Ts'ao Ts'ao attached great importance to the experiences of Ch'in Shih Huang and Emperor Wu of Han who won victories through implementing the policy of farming and war. He said, "The way to pacify the empire lies in a strong army with adequate supplies. The Ch'in people annexed the empire through expediting farming, and Emperor Wu pacified the western regions through stationing an army in the countryside and making it take up farming. These are good examples from the past." In the year 196 A.D., Ts'ao Ts'ao began to recruit men from Hsüch'ang for use as militia labor for reclaiming land. In the year, "a million hu (斛 , a dry measure ten or five times that of 斗) of grain was harvested. Subsequently, he installed field officials everywhere to implement the recruitment of militia labor for land reclamation. "In the course of a few years, all barns were filled with grain." At a time when wars were frequent, land was deserted and the peasants were wandering from place to place, Ts'ao Ts'ao's recruitment of militia labor to take up farming was an important measure. The use of militia labor to take up farming not only solved the question of grain urgently needed to feed the army, but also dealt blows to the powerful and influential landlords to a certain extent and curbed land annexation. On the foundation of implementing the recruitment of militia labor to take up farming and the Legalist line, during the period from 198 to 211 A.D., Ts'ao Ts'ao successively wiped out the secessionist forces under Lü Pu, Yüan Shao, Yüan Shu, Yüan Shang, Yüan T'an, Liu Piao and Han Sui "from Chihan in the south, the sea in the east, Yümen in the west and the frontier in the north." He also defeated the ruler of Wuhuan who colluded with Yüan Shao, thus consummating the great undertaking of unifying the north.

However, at a time when Ts'ao Ts'ao, complacent and confident, was planning to roll up Chingchou and the Wu State in the east, he was confronted by a strong enemy. This was the allied forces of Liu Pei and Sun Ts'e guided by the strategy of the Legalist line represented by Chu-ko Liang.

After the well-known statesman and military strategist Chu-ko Liang joined Liu Pei and mounted the political stage, his implementation of the Legalist line brought about the important turning point which transformed Liu Pei's forces from the weak to the strong. This also constituted a key to Liu Pei's alliance with Wu to resist Wei and the development of the triangular balance of power.

A statesman of the landlord class, Liu Pei had been educated by a famous Confucian scholar called Lu Chih when he was young. "Broad-minded, elegant, honest and upright," he was more deeply influenced by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Consequently, despite his ambition for making great contributions and accomplishing great tasks, his intimate relations with the famous generals Kuan Yü and Chang Fei and his prestige as the emperor's uncle, he had to suffer deprivations and hardships and to live

under the protective wings of others for more than twenty years. He even "lost his position, authority and influence for a number of times and had nowhere to establish a foothold." Even his wife was again and again captured by others. This formed a vivid contrast to the victory of Ts'ao Ts'ao who had unified the North. His failure made it imperative to find a way out. The only way out was to abandon the influence of the Confucian school and to implement the Legalist line and policies.

In the year 207 A.D., Liu Pei "paid three visits to the cottage" to seek the assistance of Chu-ko Liang. Chu-ko Liang analyzed the general situation of the time. He pointed out that Ts'ao Ts'ao was able to defeat Yüan Shao and "turn the weak into the strong not only because he conformed to the trend of the time but also because of his effort." This could be emulated. At present, the influence of Ts'ao Ts'ao was already very strong. Sun Ch'uan with "his state strategically placed has the support of the people and is served by men of virtue and ability." He could only be "counted on for support but could not be taken over." Lin Piao who carried out the Confucian line in Chingchou was feeble and incompetent, and Liu Chang who occupied Ichou "was short of law and order and was resented by his people." Chu-ko Liang recommended that Liu Pei should first destroy these corrupt secessionist forces, "take over Chingchou and Ichou" as the base, "befriend Sun Ch'uan externally and practice good government at home" to wait for an opportunity to seize political power through the empire and unify the country eventually. Liu Pei adopted this Legalist line and strategy, and had something to follow from then on. Therefore, in the following year (208 A.D.) when Ts'ao Ts'ao headed an army of more than 200,000 men to mount an attack, Liu Pei did not lose his head from fear although he had only 20,000 men under his command and the situation was critical. Instead, he actively won over Sun Ch'uan and put up resolute resistance.

When Ts'ao Ts'ao was unifying the North, Sun Ts'e and his brother Sun Ch'uan had already successively wiped out the secessionist forces under Liu Yao, Cha Jung, Huang Tsu and Liu Hsün, unified the land south of the Yangtse River and established the Wu regime in the East. However, the state was small and weak. "Upon hearing the news" that the mighty army of Ts'ao Ts'ao was on the march, the majority of the officials "were so terrified" that they favored capitulation. Only Chou Yü and Lu Su vigorously stood for resistance. At this crucial moment, Chu-ko Liang came to Wu of the East. He clearly set out the advantages and disadvantages before Sun Ch'uan and observed that although the army under the command of Ts'ao Ts'ao was powerful, it "came from a place far away and was tired." Furthermore the soldiers from the north were not accustomed to fight a naval war. Another weak spot was that the troops at Chingchou which recently went over to their side "did not capitulate sincerely and willingly." He pointed out that so long as Wu of the East offered firm resistance and "acted in concert with" Liu Pei, victory could be assured. "In this way the position of Ching and Wu will be strong and a triangular balance of power would be formed." Chu-ko Liang's correct analysis of the situation strengthened Sun Ch'uan's determination to fight, and the correct strategy of the alliance of Liu Pei and Sun Ch'uan against Ts'ao Ts'ao was thus realized.

In the Battle of Ch'ihpi, Chu-ko Liang and Chou Yü exploited the weakness of the army under Ts'ao and his arrogance and mistakes in underestimating the enemy. They attacked and destroyed Ts'ao's army by means of fire. "The towering vessels at Ch'ihpi were wiped out and the conflagration tinted the clouds." This was another vividly typical example of the weak triumphing over the strong in the history of ancient wars in China.

The victory of the Battle of Ch'ihpi safeguarded the Wu regime of the East and also enabled Liu Pei to secure a foothold at Chingchou and take Ichou soon afterward, thus realizing the triangular balance of power between the three kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu. How should this situation and struggle among them be appraised? They had each wiped out the secessionist forces within their respective spheres of influence. This changed the state of confusion marked by disunity at the end of the Han Dynasty and created conditions for the unification of the whole country. All of them strived to unify the whole empire, but because these three families were after all different political blocs of the landlord class this determined that they inevitably had to fight against each other and to solve problems by means of war. The one that implemented the Legalist line properly could take the initiative. Consequently, viewed from its principal aspect, this struggle among them gave impetus to the implementation and victory of the Legalist line.

For example, for the sake of consolidating his political power in search of development, Sun Ch'uan implemented the policy of farming and war through the recruitment of militia labor for land reclamation, and the Legalist line of emphasizing ability in the appointment of people. He also opened up the southeastern area of China. In his administration of the Shu State, Chu-ko Liang was clearly guided by the Legalist thought. He had, together with Liu Pei, summed up and drawn historical experience from Former Han which implemented the Legalist line and became "prosperous," and Later Han which carried out the Confucianist line and was "toppled." He vigorously reformed the bad government of Eastern Han and strictly enforced the rule of law. He "sternly and fairly meted out education and reward and punishment according to rules." What was especially admirable was that he set an example with his own conduct. After his defeat due to the misuse of Ma Su, he ordered the execution of the latter with tears running down his face, and demoted himself by three grades. He restrained and dealt blows to the powerful and influential forces and forbade them "to wield full power and run wild." In the minority nationalities areas, he was able to pay attention to entrusting offices to people of the minority nationalities, thus improving his relations with the nationalities and promoting the harmony and progress of all nationalities.

Ts'ao Ts'ao, Chu-ko Liang and others all carried out the Legalist line in all fields in their repeated struggles against the reactionary line of the Confucian school. Ideologically, they firmly adhered to plain materialism and dialectics and opposed the theory of heavenly mandate of the Confucian school, thus widely propagating the Legalist ideology and making a clean sweep of the prestige of the doctrines of Confucius and

Mencius. The Confucian temples were "denied all sacrifices" and "left to ruin." "The Confucian scholars were overshadowed." "People learned from Shang [Yang] and Han [Fei] and worshipped the Legalist tactics. They looked upon the Confucian school as impractical for the world." Common practice in society changed completely.

Politically, they resolutely stood for the rule of law, "emphasized the law against annexation by powerful and influential families," and dealt blows to the powerful and influential families and the Confucian figures who represented their interests. K'ung Jung, the 20th-generation descendant of Confucius, was a leading Confucian scholar at the time. He "honored Confucian teachings," "slandered the court (Ts'ao Ts'ao's political power)," and maliciously attacked the excellent situation marked by the victory of the Legalist line as "the last years falling into decadence marked by bad and confused common practice with the government interfering with common practice and law harmful to people." He ridiculed Ts'ao Ts'ao for launching military expeditions against Wuhuan and opposed his political reforms. Ts'ao Ts'ao firmly suppressed this reactionary fellow and dealt a heavy blow to the influence of the Confucian school.

Economically, they vigorously developed agriculture, built water conservation projects and recruited militia labor for land reclamation purposes.

Organizationally, they "nominated people on their ability" and appointed people on their merit. Ts'ao Ts'ao again and again sent out "orders in quest of men of ability." He clearly stated that he intended to give important offices to men of ability "known not for their benevolence and filial piety but for their ways of administering the government and military operations." This was an effective criticism of the Confucian ideology.

Because the three kingdoms implemented this Legalist line, a large number of figures with the Legalist thought dared to take action, persevere in political reforms and carry out the rule of law, thus dealing merciless blows to the powerful and influential forces of the big landlords and the corrupt traditional influence of the Confucian school. The victory of the Legalist line enabled the social economy which had been seriously wrecked by the wild wars of the powerful and influential warlords of the big landlords to head for rehabilitation and development, thus laying down a good material foundation for the unification of the whole country.

In the complicated struggle among the three kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu for unification, although Chu-ko Liang and Sun Ch'uan implemented the correct strategy of forming an alliance against Wei, they were politically and militarily one notch inferior to Ts'ao Ts'ao after all. They were not as all-round and deep-going as Ts'ao Ts'ao in implementing the Legalist line. Consequently, the conduct and influence of Ts'ao Ts'ao were also greater than theirs. The political power of Western Tsin which subsequently unified the whole country was built upon the foundation of the Kingdom of Wei.

It should be pointed out that the Legalist figures in the period of the Three Kingdoms were after all statesmen of the landlord class. Due to their class limitations, neither their struggle against the powerful and influential landlords nor their criticism of the Confucian ideology was carried out with thoroughness. After them, the influence of the big landlords with high official standing quickly occupied the dominant status once again. As we affirm the historical accomplishments of these Legalist figures, we must at the same time adopt the attitude of one dividing into two toward them.

The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the period of the Three Kingdoms had the concrete characteristics of the time and its historical limitations, but it is still of some benefit to our actual struggle today. From the defeat of Yüan Shao by Ts'ao Ts'ao, the establishment and consolidation of political power by Chu-ko Liang and Liu Pei who started with not even a foothold, and the bankruptcy and fall of those powerful and influential figures who were eminent for a time, we can clearly see that those who practice regression are bound to perish and only those who persevere in reform could triumph. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." When the line is correct there is everything, and those without men will have men, those without gunswill have gunsand those without political power will have political power. When the line is incorrect, everything can also be lost. This is a universal law that has been verified by ancient and modern history.

III

The victory between Confucianism and Legalism in the period of the Three Kingdoms is shown in the historical records as a victory for the Legalist line. This Legalist line is of far-reaching consequences to the subsequent development of the feudal society. Li Shih-min, Emperor T'aitsung of T'ang, praised Ts'ao Ts'ao saying, "He faced his formidable destiny with heroic and martial spirit. Playing the role of the cornerstone no different from the past, his contributions toward rectification were different from the past." ("Sacrificial Writing to Emperor T'aitsu of Wei") The Legalist Wang Fu-chih of the last years of Ming and the early years of Ch'ing affirmed Ts'ao Ts'ao saying, "He tightened the bans in the palace of the empress, and curtailed its power of elimination." "Because he appointed men of ability according to law and rectified them with the penal code, the common practice prevailing in the last part of Han temporarily disappeared for several decades." ("The Three Kingdoms" in Tu T'ung-chien Lun) Toward the end of the 19th century when the bourgeois reformists were still in an advanced state, for the sake of introducing political reforms, they had publicized the Legalist thought and practice of Chu-ko Liang and especially his "spirit of rising in great vigor to achieve independence" and "general plan to make the country wealthy." The progressive statesmen of later ages praised and affirmed the Legalist figures of the period of the Three Kingdoms because they wanted, in the course of their practicing the worship of the Legalist school and opposition to the Confucian school, to draw experience and lessons from history to serve their actual struggle.

However, this Legalist statesman of great promise in the person of Ts'ao Ts'ao had been cursed by the followers of Confucius and Mencius for more than 1,000 years. They labeled him as "ruthless," "tyrannical," "a cunning minister" and "a traitor," and Chu Hsi, a Confucian scholar of the Sung Dynasty, vituperated him the most. In the T'ung-chien Kang-mu concocted by him, Chu Hsi spared no effort in distorting history and confounding black and white. He "affirmed none of the eighty or ninety deeds" of Ts'ao Ts'ao, and presented the history of the Three Kingdoms as a volume of the "recorded criminal acts" of Ts'ao Ts'ao. No sooner the T'ung-chien Kang-mu was cast forth, the Confucian followers immediately applauded it and said, "The compilation of the T'ung-chien Kang-mu has struck fear into the rebellious ministers and unfilial sons." (Yin Ch'i-hsin's "Invention" in T'ung-chien Kang-mu, Vol. XIV) This disclosed right away that their attacking Ts'ao Ts'ao was for the purpose of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

Although Chu-ko Liang was not so cursed by the followers of Confucius and Mencius, he was distorted out of shape. They arbitrarily disguised this Legalist figure, who "learned from Shen Pu-hai and Han Fei" and "analogized himself to Kuan Chuang and Le I," as a Confucian scholar and a follower of Confucius, and nonsensically said that "but for the death of the Marquis of Wu, propriety and music would have been restored." The Confucian scholars of Sung, Ch'eng Hao and Ch'eng I, nonsensically said that Chu-ko Liang "had purely the prevailing spirit of a Confucian scholar." The followers of Confucius and Mencius used despicable means to distort Chu-ko Liang because they wanted to establish this figure of influence in history as a typical example of "the loyalty of a minister to his sovereign" advocated by Confucius, to arbitrarily claim that his accomplishments through pushing the Legalist line as the results of "rule of virtue" and "benevolent government," so as to attain the despicable aim of embellishing the decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

Chairman Mao points out, "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." The cursing and distortion of the Legalist school by the Confucian scholars was precisely an important means for them to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. They vainly attempted, through such cursing and distortion, to create such a myth as that in departure from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, there would be no Chinese history in the past 2,000 years. However, the iron-clad facts could not be obliterated by the written lies. The history of the victory of the Legalist line in the period of the Three Kingdoms has thoroughly smashed this Confucian myth. All statesmen of promise were in general Legalists, and all the sovereigns responsible for the fall of a nation and diehard reactionaries were in general Confucian scholars. The Legalist line brought unification, prosperity and power to the feudal states, while the Confucianist line could only lead to disunity and downfall. This is the conclusion drawn by the struggle between the two lines in history. The cursing of Ts'ao Ts'ao and the distortion of Chu-ko Liang by the Confucian scholars have an evil influence on posterity, and the

historical novel Romances of the Three Kingdoms has reflected this viewpoint of the Confucian school. In the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius today, we must use the historical materialist viewpoint to discern the essence through the appearance. We must bare the swindle of the Confucian scholars and reverse once again the history that had been reversed by them. This is of great practical significance to the deep-going, popularized and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the use of Marxism to occupy the whole superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN PEKING OPERA

Let Even More Images of the Proletarian Heroes Occupy the Stage of Literature and Art

by

Tung Hsiang-ling (童祥苓)
of the Peking opera troupe of Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 28, 1974)

During the grand festival of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China, emotions really churn in my mind like the flow and ebb of tide and there is a variety of feelings as I review the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front since the founding of the People's Republic--especially the course of combat of the revolution in Peking opera in the past ten years. As a literary and art fighter who has personally participated in the revolution in Peking opera, in face of the excellent situation marked by prosperity on all fronts in the country, the deep-going, widespread and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the flourishing scene that has emerged on the literary and art front under the impetus provided by the revolutionary model plays, I am filled with heroic feelings and cannot help shouting aloud: Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

The revolution in Peking opera is a great battle of the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. The revolutionary model plays born in this struggle have molded a number of dazzling heroic images of the proletariat. These heroic images are brilliant examples in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They not only are the models praised by and for the broad masses to learn from, but also have deeply educated me. The practice of the struggle of the revolution in Peking opera has made me realize that this struggle is a life-or-death struggle for determining which class is eulogized and allowed to occupy the stage of literature and art. It is the Party and Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the revolution in Peking opera launched under the Party's leadership that have saved me from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art and enabled me to take the revolutionary road of integrating myself with the workers and peasants and forge ahead in the orientation of making literature and art serve the proletariat. The revolution in Peking opera has also made me understand that in this fairly long historical period of socialism, if there are no revolutionary literature and art subordinated to proletarian politics to serve the socialist economic base, the dictatorship of the proletariat can never be consolidated.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Revolutionary culture prepares the ground ideologically before the revolution comes and is an important, indeed essential, fighting front in the general revolutionary front during the

revolution." The counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art vigorously pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company was for defending the interests of the exploiting classes. From "Szu-lang Visits His Mother" to "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office," every one of them is a poisonous weed which propagates the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and corrupts the revolutionary people. Liu Shao-ch'i and their ilk precisely used these poisonous weeds to satirize the present with the past so as to attain their counter-revolutionary goal of restoring capitalism. In order to resolutely defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, the Marxists with the dauntless spirit of clearing away obstacles in their way have led the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists in shattering the tough feudal, bourgeois and revisionist citadels of Peking opera, ballet and symphony and have created brilliant examples and immortal models for proletarian literature and art.

In the course of the birth and growth of the revolutionary model plays, each step forward has to go through a hand-to-hand combat. The creation of "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" is no exception. I will forever clearly remember how painstakingly Comrade Chiang Ch'ing has strived to mold Yang Tzu-jung as a heroic model of the proletariat who grows to maturity under the nurture of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, consciously implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defeats the enemies with great revolutionary wisdom and courage, and how those representatives of the black line in literature and art have cudgeled their brains for hoisting the tattered banner of "the theory of truthful writing" and tried their utmost to distort and vilify the heroic images of the proletariat and dress Yang Tzu-jung as an itinerant who speaks the secret jargon of bandits and behaves like a bandit. Comrade Chiang Ch'ing wanted to make Falcon stand on the side but they clamored that the negative figure was not blatant enough. In order to make Yang Tzu-jung better reveal his noble inner world, Comrade Chiang Ch'ing suggested that the musical image should be strengthened, but they audaciously attacked this and talked nonsense saying that "there is too much singing" and that "there are too many leading singing passages." On the other hand, they wanted Yang Tzu-jung to "emulate" Yang Szu-lang, Huang T'ien-pa and other national traitors. The struggle has educated me and made me eventually realize that the focal point of the struggle between the classes and the two lines on the stage of literature and art is that the heroic figures of which class should be molded. This is a major question bearing on which class should occupy the stage of literature and art and the political line of which class should be implemented.

Through the practice of creation in molding the heroic figures of the proletariat, the revolutionary model plays have summed up precious experiences for the creation of proletarian literature and art based on "giving prominence to the positive figures from among all the figures, giving prominence to the heroic figures from among all the positive figures and giving prominence to the principal heroic figure from among all the heroic figures." This experience has, in turn, guided the practice of creation of proletarian literature and art within a broader framework. Led by the revolutionary model plays, the broad masses of amateur and

professional worker-peasant-soldier writers have diligently studied the experiences acquired in the creation of revolutionary model plays, and in accordance with the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things," gone deep into life, learned from society, remolded their thinking, diligently practiced and created a great number of revolutionary literary and art works. A hundred flowers bloom in the garden of socialist literature and art and an ever increasing number of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers have become the masters of all kinds of literary and art works.

However, due to their criminal aim of restoring capitalism, Lin Piao and company showed implacable hatred toward the revolutionary model plays which were gaining greater depth in people's hearts. They vainly attempted to remove the ultimate cause of trouble by negating the revolutionary model plays and the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things." The "San Shang T'ao Feng" released not long ago is contraband which peddles the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and is a big poisonous weed which vigorously attacks the dictatorship of the proletariat and the principle of creation of proletarian literature and art. It has been dealt a stunning blow by the proletariat.

The reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle tells us that the violent struggle on the literary and art front developed around the affirmation or negation of the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things" is precisely a direct reflection of the life-and-death struggle between restoration and counter-restoration on the political front developed around the affirmation or negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This struggle is still not over. In the future, class enemies who are not reconciled to their defeat may still change their tactics and launch counter-attacks. We can never lower our guard and forget the Party's basic line, but must resolutely and thoroughly criticize the fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and Lin Piao's assertion that "the question of orientation has now been resolved," thus contributing our strength toward consolidating and continuously developing the victory which we have won to enable the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers to forever occupy the stage of literature and art.

The practice of the revolution in proletarian literature and art in the past ten years tells us that the foremost task of every revolutionary writer and artist is to remold his own world outlook and view on art in revolutionary practice. If there is relaxation in such remolding, he will deviate from the proletarian road of creation. When shooting the film "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," in the course of judging whether a shot was good or bad, I once deviated from the characters and merely took whether what I had shot was the yardstick. I focused my attention on such aspects as the shape of the mouth should not be too big, and the eyebrows and eyes should not move too much. As a consequence, I cast away the precious revolutionary heroism most needed in molding the heroic figures in the revolutionary model plays. Had it not been for the

timely assistance and rectification from the leadership and comrades, the results would inevitably have been a distortion of the heroic figures and a loss to the shooting of films based on revolutionary model plays. The practice of struggle in the past ten years has made me deeply understand that in order to transform our world outlook and view on art, it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's instructions and wholeheartedly and unconditionally go into the midst of the heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and shift our own foothold.

As we jubilantly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China today, by studying once again Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's important talk entitled "Talk on the Revolution in Peking Opera," I have further strengthened my determination in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and adhering to the principle of creation of proletarian literature and art. In the future, I will further throw myself into the great struggle of the proletarian revolution in literature and art with wholehearted eagerness, unite the revolutionary content with the highest possible perfection of artistic form and contribute everything toward molding a greater number of more colossal and perfect images of the proletarian heroes.

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MACHINE BUILDING

Shanghai Makes China's Largest Shaft Mine Drilling Machine

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 3, 1974)

workers of shanghai's mining machinery industry have designed and made the largest shaft mine drilling machine of china by adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

the machine is equipped with automatic silicon-controlled and hydraulically operated devices. the maximum diameter of the drilling bit is 7.4 metres. since the main operations are all controlled on the ground, it helps reduce labour intensity, raise efficiency and ensures the quality and safety of work.

designing of the machine started in the latter half of 1970 and was completed in three months by a group of workers, cadres and technicians after extensive investigations in mining enterprises and canvassing the opinions of miners. in making the machine, the cadres and technicians worked together with the workers and consulted with them when any problems arose.

workers and cadres of the shanghai no. 1 petroleum machinery plant and the shanghai hard alloy plant and technicians of some scientific research and designing institutes pooled their wisdom and efforts in improving the properties of the drilling machine's cutting tools. as a result, the life-span of the cutting tools has been prolonged and drilling speed accelerated.

THEATRICAL ACTIVITIES

Inner Mongolian Caravan Artists Help Herdsman Amateurs

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 3, 1974)

a mobile inner-mongolian song and dance troupe has been active in training amateur artists among herdsmen to promote mass theatrical activities. it has trained more than 200 amateur artists in the past three years.

founded in 1959, the "ulanmuchi" (meaning mobile red cultural troupe in the mongolian language) of otokand banner (equivalent to county) in the inner mongolian

autonomous region is a caravan troupe composed of 17 people. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the caravan artists have acted according to chairman mao's teachings in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and travelled far and wide to perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers living scattered on the grasslands. at the same time, they have helped local amateur theatrical groups.

the mitiliang propaganda team is among dozens of amateur theatrical groups coached by the troupe. the team has a repertoire of dances, songs, instrumental music, operas, ballads and story-telling.

the "ulanmuchi" artists often make long journeys on horseback or on foot with luggage and simple stage props on their backs. they can stop to give performances wherever necessary. each of them can sing, dance and play musical instruments. the revolutionary theatrical items created and performed by them are short and varied in form. reflecting the life of the herdsmen, these items have distinct national flavour and are therefore welcomed by the masses.

through practice, the artists came to know the sharp struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the cultural front. they pledged to do their part in the struggle so that the proletariat would dominate in the cultural field.

since the banner covers an area of 30,000 square kilometres, it is impossible for the "ulanmuchi" to visit all the communes every year. it is therefore necessary to promote amateur theatrical activities at the grassroots level. for this purpose, the troupe coaches amateur theatrical groups wherever it goes.

once the troupe members walked about 45 kilometres to perform in the suchi brigade, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. no sooner had they arrived in the brigade than they joined the commune members in levelling the fields or shearing wool. when working with the herdsmen, they learned that the brigade members had recently built a high-yield fodder base by self-reliance. against this background, they composed a song "tachai flowers blossom in suchi" and sang it at a performance. at the end of the performance, a little girl came and asked them to teach her the song. though very tired, they wrote down the words of the song for her and taught her how to sing. early next morning, they coached a group of young enthusiasts to sing and dance.

the 17-year-old girl tunalechinkaowa, who joined the troupe two years ago, is an activist in helping the amateurs. she often coaches amateur propaganda teams in her spare time during the tours. when the troupe comes back to its base in the banner, she will go to a nearby primary school to help the pupils with their after-school activities.

thanks to her help, the school's propaganda team has made rapid progress. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, it gave a performance in praise of new socialist things jointly with a middle school propaganda team. the performance was acclaimed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien Meet Albanian Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the women's delegation of albania led by eleni pashko, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union.

attending were counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy in peking and his wife.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, lin li-yun, member of the c.p.c. central committee, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, fu yu-fang, hsu kuang, fang chiung, mao pao-chung, hsu yueh-ho and yao shih-ken.

Chinese National Day Marked in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 2, 1974)

the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was marked in albania in the past few days.

a pictorial exhibition on "women in new china" opened here on september 30 under the joint sponsorship of the albanian-chinese friendship society, the albanian women's union and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world.

abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, vito

kapo, chairman of the albanian women's union, and nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition. chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

in vlora district, a meeting attended by several hundred advanced workers, representatives of mass organizations and veteran fighters was held in celebration of the chinese national day.

speaking at a meeting in the tirana tractor spare parts plant, pjeter kosta, vice-minister of finance, who had returned home from his recent china tour paid glowing tribute to the profound fighting friendship between the two parties and two peoples of albania and china.

some plants, agricultural cooperatives and schools in durres district held a forum which had "the people's republic of china is a strong bastion of socialism" as the theme of discussion. a celebration meeting was jointly held by the durres port, a shipyard and the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

workers and staff of the "mao tsetung hydro-electric power station" in shkodra district held a meeting to mark the chinese national day. a pictorial exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was held in shkodra city.

in addition, plants, mines and agricultural cooperatives in elbasan, pogradec, gjirokastra and some other districts held similar meetings and pictorial exhibitions.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 2, 1974)

activities to warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china have been held by the australia-china society in sydney, brisbane and other places.

the new south wales branch of the australia-china society gave a banquet in sydney on september 30. among the over 250 people present were mrs. shehadie, wife of the mayor of sydney, syd clare, president of the branch society. speaking at the banquet on behalf of the citizens of sydney, mrs. shehadie wished that the friendship between the australian and chinese peoples will continue to grow and gain in strength.

the queensland branch of the australia-china society held a meeting in brisbane yesterday which was attended by nearly 200 people including william morrow, vice-president of the branch society. australian artists gave performance at the meeting.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

SACU Holds Meeting to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 3, 1974)

the society for anglo-chinese understanding (sacu) held a mass meeting here on september 29 to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 people present were derek bryan, vice-president, colin penn, vice-chairman of the society and its other leading persons. mrs. edgar snow, wife of the late american writer snow, came specially from switzerland to attend the meeting at the invitation of the society.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, was present.

in his speech, vice-president d. bryan warmly congratulated the chinese people on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. cathie marsh, member of the recent sacu delegation to china, told the meeting about the great chinese proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist construction in china. mrs. edgar snow also made a speech at the meeting.

a chinese drama was presented and chinese films were shown at the meeting. photos on china's socialist construction and life of the chinese people were on display outside of the meeting hall.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador chang wen-chin gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 600 guests present were chief justice bora laskin, speaker of the senate madame renaude lapointe, president of the privy council mitchell sharp, minister of national defence james a. richardson, minister of industry, trade and commerce alastair w. gillespie, minister of environment madame jeanne sauve, members of parliament and high-ranking government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to canada also attended.

present also were mrs. mary weil, chairman of the bethune memorial committee, representatives of canada-china societies in montreal, toronto and vancouver, public figures of canada, and representatives of overseas chinese residents.

the chinese embassy inaugurated an exhibition of chinese photographs, paintings and handicrafts at the city hall here on september 27 in celebration of the chinese national day. the opening ceremony was attended by more than 400 people. among them were government officials, people of various circles, overseas chinese and foreign diplomatic envoys to canada.

another chinese national day reception was given in montreal on september 30 by shen tu, head of the chinese delegation to the 21st assembly of the international civil aviation organization. more than 300 guests representing more than 90 countries attended.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

some 500 guests were present at the reception. among them were cuban minister of justice armando torres santrayll, acting minister of foreign relations rene anillo capote, vice minister of foreign relations pelegrin torras, vice minister of foreign trade herminio garcia lazo and deputy chief of the general staff of the ministry of revolutionary armed forces enrique escalona.

present also were foreign diplomatic envoys to cuba, latin american friends and representatives of overseas chinese residents here.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Military Attache Gives Reception to Mark Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

colonel zdenek buranda, military and air attache of the embassy of the czechoslovak socialist republic in peking, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the anniversary of the founding of the czechoslovak people's army.

attending were chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned kan mai and hsiang chung-pu.

also present were czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Pavilion Warmly Welcomed at Marseilles International Fair

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 1, 1974)

nearly 500,000 people visited the chinese pavilion at the 50th marseilles international fair which closed here yesterday.

china took part in the fair for the first time and the chinese pavilion was warmly welcomed since its opening on september 20. on september 22 and 29 (sundays), it received more than 80,000 visitors daily. on display at

the pavilion were photographs showing chinese-french friendship, textiles and other light industrial products as well as handicrafts which drew favourable public comments.

a blind old man visited the pavilion accompanied by his son. he told one of the chinese exhibition group members, "i cannont see the exhibits, but i can hear explanations which will help me understand anew new china under the leadership of chairman mao." a miner who could not come to view the chinese exhibits himself because of a leg injury was so desirous to know china that he asked his wife to visit the pavilion and tell him what she saw there when she returned home. middle school students took notes during their visit for writing compositions on the subject of china. a hanging blanket depicting the long wall very often drew large crowds. one of them said, "we know that the long wall was built by the industrious chinese people. through the picture, i can see the magnificent long wall and the wisdom of the chinese workers who knitted the blanket."

many visitors congratulated the chinese exhibition group on the success of the chinese pavilion and conveyed the friendly feelings of the french people to the chinese people. to express his friendship to the chinese people, a farmer brought to the chinese exhibition group a bunch of newly plucked rice as a gift to the chinese peasants.

ke tzu-ping, head of the chinese exhibition group, and liu shu, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, gave a reception on september 25, the chinese pavilion day. among the 250 guests were pierre someille, governor of bouches-du-rhone, jean poggioli, president of the marseilles international fair and personages from all walks of life in marseilles.

jean poggioli invited chinese guests to a lunch on the same day to mark the chinese pavilion day and expressed his congratulations on the success of the pavilion.

CHINA AND GABON

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Gabonese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

following is the text of october 4 "people's daily" editorial entitled "a warm welcome to distinguished gabonese guests": el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, is due to arrive in peking today for a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. brimming over with joy, the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished gabonese guests from equatorial africa.

gabon is a country with a long history and rich natural resources. the gabonese people is an industrious and courageous people. they won independence in 1960 after a protracted struggle against colonialism and imperialism. after gaining independence, they continued struggle to consolidate national independence and safeguard state sovereignty. in recent years, the gabonese government and people, under the leadership of president omar bongo, have scored gratifying results in safeguarding the unification of the country and national unity and in developing the national economy and culture. in international affairs, gabon pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism, stands for equality for all countries, big or small, supports the national liberation movements in africa and the just struggle of the afro-asian people and has made useful contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice over the achievements of the gabonese government.

at present, the situation in africa continues to develop in a direction favourable to the african people. the african countries and people are closing their ranks daily in their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. following the great victory scored by the people of guinea (bissau), the mozambique people have won important achievements. the armed struggle and mass movements for national liberation by the people in other non-independent regions of africa are developing in depth. the great african people are marching forward in big strides in this excellent situation. but the enemies of all shades of the african people will certainly not take their defeat lying down. they are still trying by hook or by crook to stop the torrent of the national liberation struggle in africa. the african people are facing arduous and complicated tasks in their struggle. we are firmly convinced that with the support of the third world and the people of other countries, the african countries and people, strengthening unity, hightening vigilance and persevering in struggle, will surely smash the trouble-making and sabotage by the reactionary forces and win complete liberation of the african continent.

china is a developing socialist country. china and gabon both belong to the third world. we experienced similar sufferings in history, and today we face common fighting tasks. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and gabon in spring this year, the bilateral relations have been developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. president omar bongo's current visit to china will certainly make a new contribution to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and gabon and the friendship between the people of the two countries. we wish the visit of president omar bongo a complete success.

Gabonese President Leaves Libreville for China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president and head of government of the republic of gabon and his wife left libreville for a state visit to china on september 25 at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of gabon.

seeing president bongo off at the airport were jean-stanislas migolet, minister of state in charge of interior, relations with the assemblies and acting vice prime minister; francois nguema-ndong, minister of state in charge of social affairs, veteran and war victims; edouard-alexis mbouy-boutzit, minister of state in charge of mines, industry, energy and water resources; benjamin ngoubou, minister of public works, transport and civil aviation; theodore kwaou, minister of public function and administrative reform; raphael mamiaka, minister of public health and population; martin bongo, minister of national education and scientific research; simon essimengane, minister of commerce and handicraft; minister rene radembino-coniquet, secretary-general to the presidency of the republic of gabon; nazaire boulingii, commander of the armed forces and other high ranking military officers and government officials.

liu ying-hsien, chinese ambassador to gabon, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries were also present.

President of Gabon Leaves Paris for Peking

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 3, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president and head of government of gabon, and his wife, left here this afternoon for peking for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching, as well as high ranking french officials.

president bongo paid a private visit to france from september 25 to october 3. during his stay here, he had talks with french president giscard d'estaing and premier jacques chirac.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

yang ke-ming, chinese ambassador to ghana, held a reception in accra on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the ghanaian capital.

among the more than 300 guests present at the reception were emmanuel obeng nyante, commissioner for education, youth and culture, lawrence aboagye okai, commissioner for the national redemption council affairs, colonel ofartey wellington, commander of the first infantry brigade, other high-ranking government officials and people from all walks of life.

foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to accra and representatives of overseas chinese were also present.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Ambassador to Greece Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Athens, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping held a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

president fedon guizikis of greece sent his representative to convey his congratulations to the chinese ambassador prior to the reception.

among the 500 guests present at the reception were minister of industry charalambos protopappas, under-secretary of the foreign ministry demetrios bitsios, representatives of other ministries and three armed forces' and public figures.

mr. and mrs. nighos guizikis were among the prominent greek friends present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in athens also attended the reception.

Greek President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

general fedon ghizikis, president of the hellenic republic, sent a message on october 1 to chairman mao tsetung, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i extend to you and the chinese people, in the name of the greek people and in my own name, warm felicitations and sincere wishes for your happiness and for the prosperity of the chinese people.

general fedon ghizikis
president of the hellenic republic

athens, october 1.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Daily Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 1, 1974)

"in celebrating the people's republic of china's 25th founding anniversary, we are mindful of the highest degree of self-sacrifice and dedicated endeavour which china's 800 million people have shown over those years," says a commentary carried in the government paper "chronicle" today.

these qualities have never wavered in the drive for the progress and development of china, it adds.

the commentary points out that over the past 25 years, the chinese people followed the leadership of chairman mao tsetung with unswerving determination and earned themselves the prestige of a world power. now china has restored its seat in the united nations and speaks with a voice that commands international respect.

"our hearts are with our chinese friends at this time. our hope is that their example will be an inspiration to us in our own efforts at self-determination, self-reliance and progress," the commentary declares.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Chinese National Day Celeberations in Hongkong and Macao

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1974)

patriotic chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao joyously celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

many buildings and fishing boats in hongkong and macao were festively decorated. the five-star red flags fluttered in the breeze everywhere. at night, the colourful billboards and lights added splendour to the festivities.

the broad masses of workers, peasants, fishermen, students, industrialists, businessmen and other sections of patriotic compatriots attended celebration rallies, discussions, get-togethers, garden parties and soirees. with jubilation and pride, they talked about the excellent situation at home and abroad and reviewed the great achievements made by the motherland on the great socialist road under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao in the past 25 years.

a celebration rally was held on the morning of october 1 in hongkong, attended by chinese compatriots from all walks of life. yang kuang, chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, presided at the rally. he called on the chinese compatriots of all walks and stations to unite more closely and make a greater contribution to the patriotic, anti-imperialist cause.

liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, reviewed in his speech the brilliant achievements the chinese people have won in socialist revolution and construction in the past quarter century under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao. in the present excellent internal and international situation, he said, the great patriotic unity against imperialism of the people of all walks of life in hongkong has been further consolidated and the patriotic, progressive forces have grown in strength. "in the spirit of 'all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late', we should unite with all the forces that can be united and further consolidate and expand the patriotic, anti-imperialist united front," he added. he expressed the hope that patriotic chinese compatriots of all circles in hongkong would work hard to support the motherland's socialist revolution and construction and the world revolution, and contribute to the cause of liberating china's sacred territory of taiwan and unifying the motherland.

over 1,200 representatives of patriotic chinese compatriots from various circles in macao also held a grand celebration rally on october 1.

director liang wei-lin and deputy directors li chu-sheng and chi feng of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency hosted a reception on september 30.

among the more than 1,000 guests present were representatives of chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao and well-known personages, including chen yao-tsai, yang kuang, fei yi ming, li tzu-sung, li sung, richard charles lee, henry ying tung fok, ko choek-hung, tang ping-ta, cheng tung-tsai, kuo tseng-kai, percy chen, hu pai-chuan, ho shan-heng, shih hui and ho hung-shen. also present were diplomatic officials, commercial representatives and journalists of friendly countries in hongkong, foreign friends, and officials of the british authorities in hongkong.

in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao sponsored a photo exhibition "socialist china is advancing", and an exhibition of photos on chinese landscapes taken by chinese compatriots in hongkong on their trips to the motherland. the colour feature film "fiery years" was shown in seven cinemas in hongkong and macao. patriotic artists and amateur art troupes held a theatrical festival, which was warmly welcomed by the chinese compatriots.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in India Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

ma mu-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in india, gave a reception in new delhi on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from new delhi.

among the more than 460 guests present at the reception were vice-admiral v.a. kamath, deputy chief of the naval staff; j.s. mehta, additional secretary, and n.b. menon, joint secretary of the east asia division, of the ministry of external affairs; p.p. sundarlal, president of the india-china friendship association; and d.d. latifi, general secretary of the all-india kotnis memorial committee.

foreign diplomatic envoys in india also attended.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 30 extending warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the message says, "the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, on behalf of the communists and revolutionary people of indonesia conveys warmest congratulations and revolutionary greetings to you, and through you to all the communists and the whole people of china."

the founding of the people's republic of china, it continues, had been recorded in world history as the biggest event after the glorious victory of the great socialist october revolution in russia in 1917, and had a far-reaching political influence upon the future of mankind. the birth of the people's republic of china opened a wide road for the people of china to carry out socialist revolution and to build socialism, and strongly promotes the development of world revolution. "the experiences and victories of the chinese revolution provide very important lessons, especially for the people's revolution in the colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries in asia, africa and latin america concerning the three main weapons needed to defeat the enemy, i.e. 'a well-disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party.'"

the message says, "the great victories of the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction in china also constitute great victories of mao tsetung thought and the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao in the struggle against various 'left' and right opportunism within the party in decades." under the guidance of mao tsetung thought the chinese people have succeeded in smashing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and the lin piao anti-party clique. the great proletarian cultural revolution has solved the question of preventing the restoration of capitalism and of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. now under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, the

chinese people are carrying out the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius on a nation-wide scale. this is a wide-spread movement of education in raising the level of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and in eradicating old ideas and traditions, deepening and consolidating the victories already achieved, particularly in the realm of the superstructure. thus it has strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and guaranteed china not to change colour. this experience of the chinese people provides the entire international communist movement with a very important lesson.

the message says that amidst the development of the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over and amidst a situation of "great disorder under heaven", the people's republic of china becomes even more stronger and stable internally, while her prestige and role in international affairs has increased. "socialist china which has emphatically stated that it will never become a superpower which wants to dominate the world, resolutely struggle against hegemonism and all sorts of intrigue and political manipulation of the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism against other countries. the people the world over have become more acquainted with the dirty double tactics of the two superpowers which are colluding -- but especially contending with each other -- to dominate and divide the world, thus becoming the main source of danger of war. under the cloak of "detente" they continue to step up arms race, both nuclear and conventional. because they aim at domination and riding roughshod everywhere, hence they are the enemy of the peoples the world over."

the message says, "under the guidance of comrade mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affair, the people's republic of china resolutely and consistently supports the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples and nations, unites with the peoples of the third world in the struggle to achieve and defend independence and national sovereignty, against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

in the common struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys a militant and strong friendship has been forged between the peoples of indonesia and china, the message says. the communists and revolutionary people of indonesia always support the struggle of the chinese people to build socialism and to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, support the struggle for the liberation of taiwan -- the legal territory of the people's republic of china, and enthusiastically hail the successes achieved in the struggle. the communists and revolutionary people of china resolutely and consistently support the revolutionary struggle of the indonesian people to achieve a free and democratic new indonesia.

"on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the people's republic of china, the communists and revolutionary people of indonesia warmly hail the great progress and victories

achieved by the chinese people. the communists and revolutionary people of indonesia hope and are confident that the people's republic of china under the leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung will make new and even greater progress and achieve new and even greater successes in socialist revolution and construction, in strengthening national defence and in the common struggle of the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over for national independence and socialism," the message says.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq and Director of Chinese Pavilion Hold Pavilion Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih and director of the chinese pavilion at baghdad international fair shang chin-cheng jointly held a reception at the chinese pavilion here this evening on occasion of the chinese pavilion day.

among the three hundred guests attending the reception were undersecretary of the iraqi foreign ministry abdul hussein aljamali, undersecretary of the ministry of economy mehdi alobaidi, and general director of the iraq fair administration alkaissi as well as representatives and friends from iraqi trade and economic circles.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries to iraq and directors of pavilions of participating countries at the fair also attended the reception.

the guests viewed exhibits at the chinese pavilion before the reception.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador han ke-hua held a reception here last evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

mario zagari, minister of justice, attended the reception on behalf of prime minister mariano rumor.

among the 1,100 guests present at the reception were luigi bertoldi, minister of labour, camillo ripamonti, minister of tourism and drama, giulio orlando, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign trade, alberto bemporad, under-secretary of the ministry of education, roberto gaja, director general of the ministry of foreign affairs, lieutenant general alberto fiorentino, inspector general of artillery, lieutenant general micola giacobbe, inspector general of infantry and cavalry, and other senior officials and officers, public figures and friends from various circles.

s. marie, secretary general of the world food conference of the united nations, addeke hendrik boerma, director general of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, and gonzalo bula hoyos, chairman of the council of the food and agriculture organization, also attended.

foreign diplomatic envoys to italy were also present.

overseas chinese residents in italy were represented at the reception.

Italy-China Association Holds Photo Exhibition on Chinese Cultural Relics

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 2, 1974)

the italy-china association held here on september 30 a "photo exhibition on historical relics unearthed in new china" on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

giorgio zucchetti, secretary of the association addressed the opening ceremony.

jen chih, councillor of the chinese embassy in italy, and others were present.

112 photos of historical relics unearthed in china since 1949 are on display. the exhibition will last till october 10.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaica Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of jamaica michael manley sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on behalf of the government and people of jamaica, i extend heartiest congratulations on this occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

may your efforts to build a society of social justice and equality strengthen and continue to bear fruit."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) delegation with hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the association, as its leader, seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the association, as deputy leader and tomio narazaki, secretary-general of the association, as secretary-general.

attending were kanetaka ariyama, torakichi nakanishi, soichiro furutani, yoshio torii, fumio sugiyama, tadayoshi yamamoto, koreharu sato, teiko kihira and yoshikazu kasuga.

present were liao cheng-chih, and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; chai tse-min and lin lin, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations concerned and staff members, including li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, han ping-pei, tang chia-hsuan and wu chih-an.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met here this morning with the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. the leader of the delegation is kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the association, the deputy leader is torao miyagawa, deputy director-general of the association, and the secretary-general is norio shirato, secretary-general of the association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were mrs. kyoko nakajima, wife of kenzoo nakajima, leader of the delegation, and members of the delegation: takeshi shimano, yasushi inoue, yoshihide musashigawa, sawako ariyoshi, junko sato and junkei yasuda.

present were also liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association; chai tse-min, president, and lin lin, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations concerned and staff members, including li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, han ping-pei, tang chia-hsuan and wu chih-an.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Two Japanese Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with two visiting japanese delegations here this evening.

one is the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the association, as its leader, seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the association, as its deputy leader and tomio narazaki, secretary general of the headquarters of the association, as its secretary general; and the other is the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the association, as its leader, torao miyagawa, deputy director-general of the association, as its deputy leader and norio shirato, managing director and secretary general of the association, as its secretary general.

Japanese Delegations Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the two visiting japanese delegations. they are the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the association, as its leader, seimin miyazaki, director general of the association's headquarters, as deputy leader, and tomio narazaki, secretary general of the association's headquarters, as secretary general, and the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the association, as its leader, torao miyagawa, deputy director-general of the association, as deputy leader, and norio shirato, managing director and secretary general of the association, as its secretary general.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. liao cheng-chih, hisao kuroda and kenzoo nakajima proposed toasts at the banquet, wishing constant development of the profound friendship between the people of china and japan and the good neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun, chu tu-nan, chao cheng-hung, chou pei-yuan, chao pu-chu, wang yeh-chiu, lin lin, wang hsiao-yun, yueh tai-heng, li yung-ting, pao kuang-tsung, hsieh ping-hsin, li teh-lun, yen wen-ching, li chi, han hsi-ya, tu pao-chung and ching pu-chun.

Japanese Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 3, 1974)

japanese foreign minister toshio kimura today received wang yao-ting, head of the friendship delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and some members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

speaking of yesterday's visit to the chinese exhibition, he said, "the chinese exhibition has produced good effect on the friendship between japan and china". "with the deepening of exchanges between japan and china the foundation of the friendly relations between the two countries will surely become more consolidated," he added.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was present on the occasion.

Japanese Communist Party (Left) Congratulates Chinese Communist Party on National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) sent a message of congratulation to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 30th, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china:

the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) extends its warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the international situation is at present developing in a direction most favourable to the people of the world. it is of special and far-reaching significance to the japanese people that they greet the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china which falls in with the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china and when the support for socialist china and sino-japanese friendship is surging forward as never before.

under the leadership of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people won the great victory of the new democratic revolution and founded the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949. while celebrating her 25th anniversary today, socialist china is unfolding the great campaign of criticism of lin piao and confucius after triumphantly carrying through the great proletarian cultural revolution. she has thus further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoted socialist revolution and socialist construction to a still higher stage. she stands majestically as a firm and indestructible bastion of world revolution. this amply proves the great victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the surging developments in socialist china are a great inspiration to the people throughout the world. the japanese communist party (left) and the revolutionary people of japan regard the victorious development of socialist china as a great encouragement to their own struggle for liberation.

socialist china is the force at the core of the broadest international united front of the peoples and countries of the world who are fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism, especially against the hegemony of the two super-powers, the united states and the soviet union. the development of the struggle of the third world is constantly delivering

smashing blows at the old order based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. imperialism is now disintegrating and the world is in great disorder.

in celebrating the 25th anniversary in such an excellent situation, we want once again to express our determination to persistently adhere to chairman mao's point of view: "the japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution", and carry on the struggle until we bring about the victory of the japanese revolution.

on the occasion of the great festival of the 25th anniversary, we would like to express our greatest respect for the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and for comrade mao tsetung, the great leader.

the central committee of the
japanese communist party (left)
september 30, 1974

CHINA AND LAOS

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Lao Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with all members of the economic delegation of the lao provisional national union government. leader of the delegation is thao soth phetrasy, minister of economy and planning, and deputy leader is saignasith phagna houmphanh, secretary of state of public works and transport.

attending were members of the delegation lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham, khamsing sayakone, thevet insisienmay, ounpheng chanphianamvong and vannothone sing thongsith.

present were fang yi, minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned wang pin, liang feng, yang jung-chieh, chi chao-pu and ho cheng.

Sino-Lao Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional national union government of laos was signed here this morning.

attending the signing ceremony was vice-premier li hsien-nien.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and thao soth phetrasy, lao minister of economy and planning, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 2, 1974)

the luxembourg-china friendship association held a banquet in luxembourg on september 29 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

the president of the association adolphe franck presided at the banquet. the national flags of china and luxembourg were displayed in the banquet hall. more than 150 luxembourg friends came from different parts of the country to take part in the banquet.

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to luxembourg was present at the banquet.

general secretary of the association jean heisbourg and ambassador li lieh-pi made speeches at the banquet. chinese films were shown after the banquet.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

the 25th founding anniversary of the people's republic of china was warmly greeted by the "voice of malayan revolution" in an editorial it broadcast yesterday.

"with profound revolutionary sentiments," the editorial says, "the malayan people happily celebrate the glorious festival of the brotherly chinese people and extend to them the warmest greetings and the loftiest salute."

the editorial says, "in the past 25 years, the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party achieved a series of brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and turned colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china into a powerful socialist state after frustrating all kinds of counter-revolutionary machinations of the class enemy both at home and abroad."

"since 1966," it goes on, "the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung has greatly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in china after smashing the two bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and of lin piao. imperialism, social-imperialism and their henchmen have suffered crushing blows in their machinations to reduce china into their colony. the present movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which is developing in depth in whole china has achieved tremendous successes and further consolidated and developed the great achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the impetus of this movement, the chinese people are inspired with boundless enthusiasm, socialist new things have grown in strength, socialist economy is developing vigorously, and new successes have been achieved in socialist revolution in the superstructure including the sphere of culture. thriving scene of prosperity is now prevailing in the vast land of china."

the editorial says, "today, socialist china as stands as an impregnable revolutionary bulwark in the east. her international prestige is unprecedentedly high and she is playing an increasingly enormous role in the progress of world revolution. this is an extremely powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggle waged by the people of our country and all other oppressed nations and people."

"all the successes won by the chinese people in the protracted revolutionary struggle," it says, "is inseparable

from the wise leadership of the great revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung. comrade mao tsetung has integrated marxism-leninism with concrete revolutionary practice, and defended and developed marxism-leninism, thus opening for the chinese people a road to victory. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese communist party and the chinese people have defeated the frenzied desperate struggle of domestic and foreign reactionaries and marched from victory to victory in arduous and complicated struggles."

"holding aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought," it continues, "the chinese communist party and the chinese people have made great contributions to the cause of liberation of the world's people by standing at the fore in the contemporary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, persisting in proletarian internationalism and vigorously supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries."

the editorial says, "the malayan people have formed a deep revolutionary friendship and militant unity with the chinese people in a protracted revolutionary struggle." it adds, "we are deeply convinced that the friendship and unity between the people of our two countries which are based on proletarian internationalism will be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

CHINA AND MALDIVES

President of Republic of Maldives Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

amir ibrahim nasir, president of the republic of maldives in a message to chairman mao tsetung expressed felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this auspicious occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, it gives me very great pleasure to convey cordial felicitations and good wishes on behalf of the government and people of the republic of maldives to the government and the people of the people's republic of china. i trust that the cordial relations which now so happily exist between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened. accept, excellency, my personal wishes for your well-being and happiness.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Ambassador to Malta Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu held a reception in valletta on october 1 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the maltese capital.

among the 400 guests present were acting governor-general j.j. cremona and mrs. cremona, speaker of the house of representatives e. attard bezzina and mrs. bezzina, vice prime minister and minister of justice and parliamentary affairs anton buttigieg, minister of health a.v. hyzler, and other high-ranking government officials.

foreign diplomatic envoys to malta were also present.

Maltese Minister Gives Banquet to Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, maltese minister of public building and works lorry sant, in the name of prime minister mintoff, gave a banquet in the government guest house "verdala castle" in honour of chinese ambassador liu pu and his wife and members of the chinese technical team working in malta, according to a report from valletta.

present on the occasion were mrs. mintoff, chairman of the malta development corporation john mizzi and thirty maltese friends and officials.

minister sant and ambassador liu pu spoke at the banquet. the hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih held a reception here last evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of his majesty the king birendra bir bikram shah dev, his royal highness prince gyanendra bir bikram shah dev accompanied by her royal highness princess komal rajyal laxmi devi shah attended the reception.

his royal highness prince dhirendra bir bikram shah dev, and her royal highness princess prekshya rajya laxmi devi shah also attended the reception.

among the over 600 guests present at the reception were prime minister and minister for royal palace affairs and defence nagendra prasad rijal, chief justice of the supreme court ratna bahadur bista, minister of home, law and justice hom bahadur shrestha, minister of education and health krishna raj aryal, minister of panchayat damodar shumsher rana, chairman of the standing committee of the council of state beda nanda jha, former prime ministers kirti nidhi bista, tanka prasad acharya, k.i. singh and surya bahadur thapa, political adviser to the king and former chairman of the council of ministers tulsi giri, commander-in-chief of the royal nepal army general singha bahadur basnyat, as well as other state ministers, assistant ministers, high-ranking officials and officers, members of the standing committee of state council, members of the national panchayat and personages of all walks of life.

present also were mani harsha jyoti, president of the nepal-china cultural association, poorna bahadur m.a. chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to nepal also attended the reception.

also attending were representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in nepal and chinese residents in nepal.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets New Zealand Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with william edward lawrence, president of the local branch of the auckland farmers association, and his wife.

the couple flew into peking on september 26. they took part in china's national day celebrations, visited agricultural, industrial and educational establishments and toured historical sites and scenic spots. they will leave peking the day after tomorrow to tour southern parts of china.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng held a reception in oslo on october 1 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to an oslo report.

prime minister trygve bratteli was among the 650 guests present. others included guttorm hansen, president of parliament, torild skard, president of the upper house, per borten, president of the lower house, paul thyness, substitute president of the lower house, knut frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs, gro harlem brundtland, minister of environment protection, sverre gjellum, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, aunne arnesen, state secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, dagfinn vaarvik, chairman of the centre party and former minister of foreign affairs, kare willoch, leader of the parliamentary group of the conservative party, kare johannes stenwig, general inspector of air force, bryjulf bull, mayor of oslo, and other high-ranking government officials and officers and members of parliament.

the chairman of the norway-china friendship association and other friendly personages were also present.

among the guests were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to norway.

Norway-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 2, 1974)

the norway-china friendship association held a meeting in oslo on september 30 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from oslo.

harald bockmann, chairman of the association, spoke first at the meeting. johan galtung, director of the norwegian international peace research institute and professor of the university of oslo then made a speech on his visit to china. the meeting was attended by over 650 people.

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng attended and addressed the meeting upon invitation.

at the meeting site a chinese photo exhibition entitled "the socialist china is marching forward" was held, and chinese films were shown after the meeting. both the exhibition and the films were warmly welcomed.

on the occasion of the chinese national day, the norway-china association has arranged a "chinese week" during which a number of gatherings and photo exhibitions to introduce the achievements in the construction of new china will be held. local branches of the association in trondheim, bergen, stavanger, troms and other cities also held meetings respectively to celebrate the chinese national day.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Press and Radio Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 3, 1974)

pakistan newspapers have carried editorials or articles while radio and television stations have arranged special programmes in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on the evening of october 1, radio pakistan arranged a special programme broadcasting news reports on china's achievements in all fields and chinese folk songs. the pakistan television in its special programme the same evening telecast a chinese newsreel and the "song of pakistan-china friendship" composed by a pakistan composer for the occasion eulogizing traditional pakistan-china friendship.

the "pakistan times", "dawn" and many other newspapers published special supplements on the day with photos showing chairman mao shaking hands with prime minister bhutto and feature articles by chinese and pakistan authors highlighting the brilliant successes in china's socialist revolution and construction in the past 25 years.

an article carried in the "pakistan times" says: "the chinese people within this short period through their collective efforts and under the tested leadership of chairman mao and the communist party have changed the entire face of the country." the chinese people are determined opponents of imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and zionism.

the paper "musawaat" of karachi says editorially that china has taught the oppressed peoples of the world that they can change the destiny of an extremely poor and backward country if they get united.

"musawaat" of lahore in an editorial notes that china is a third world country. "people's china raises her voice in support of the interests of the third world", "people's china stands by every country of the world which is struggling against expansionism and aggression."

the "daily news" writes editorially: "we in pakistan are proud of our friendship with china and its people. the chinese are our trusted friends. they have always stood by us".

earlier on september 29 and 30, a chinese books exhibition was held in rawalpindi by the national publishing house of pakistan.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu held a reception here yesterday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

peruvian president juan velasco alvarado conveyed yesterday morning, through his aide-de-camp navy captain jose jeanneu, his warm greetings on the chinese national day to ambassador chiao jo-yu.

more than 600 guests attended the reception. among them were: luis barandiaran pagador, minister of commerce; leonidas rodriguez figueroa, general commander of the second

military region; naval fleet commander guillermo faura; carlos garcia-bedoya, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; ernesto del rosario arrieta, deputy chief of the army general staff; and other peruvian personages.

diplomatic envoys to peru also attended the reception.

Peruvian Paper Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 2, 1974)

the peruvian official daily "el peruano" today wishes for steady reinforcement of the ties between the peruvian and chinese peoples in an editorial marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the event of october 1st 1949 has deeply changed the structure of that big oriental country, the editorial recalls. "the revolution led by mao tsetung has made it possible to transform this nation of over 700 million people."

the chinese people, it says, are now the masters of their extensive territory and china "identifies itself with the position assumed by countries of the third world including peru".

the editorial says that the peruvian people rejoice at the national festival of the people's republic of china "with which peru has maintained cordial diplomatic and commercial relations signifying their traditional friendship".

"in congratulating this great fraternal country on her red-letter day, we express very sincere wishes for her growing prosperity and a reinforcement of the ties that unite our two peoples," the editorial declares.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese National Day Marked in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 2, 1974)

the full-length colour documentary "a brilliant spectacle" was shown by the council of socialist culture and education of romania at a party here yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the film party was attended by chivu stoica, chairman of the central auditing commission of the romanian communist party and chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association; dumitru ghise, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; andrei vela, vice-president of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; and personages from the cultural and art circles here.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and diplomatic envoys of other countries to romania attended the party.

on the same day, the bucharest people's university held a meeting at which lecturer bernard wechsler gave a report on impressions of china tour.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese National Day Reception in Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh gave a reception in kigali yesterday evening, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kigali.

among the 230 guests attending the reception were: gahimano, member of the national committee for peace and unity and commander of the supreme military institute; serubuga, member of the national committee for peace and unity and deputy chief of staff of the armed forces; buregeya, member of the national committee for peace and unity and secretary general of the office of the president of the republic; ntibituran, member of the national committee for peace and unity mbonyumutwa, minister of planning and natural resources; bagaragaza, minister of national education; ngarukiyintwali, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation; sebatwaren, governor of kigali province; and other high ranking officials and officers as well as friends of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to rwanda were also present.

President of Republic of Rwanda Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

habyalimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party
of china

peking

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are happy to extend to you, in the name of the national committee for peace and unity, in the name of the government and people of rwanda, and in our own name our warm and friendly congratulations. we highly appreciate the efforts continuously exerted by your people, under the wise leadership of your excellency, to realise their economic and social development. we wish that the friendship uniting our two countries would be further strengthened through constantly active cooperation for the well-being and progress of our two peoples.

with highest consideration

major general habyalimana juvenal
president of the republic of rwanda

kigoli, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal sent a message on october 1 to chairman mao tsetung, extending warm congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the people's republic of china

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

peking,

mr. chairman:

the senegalese government and people as well as myself are particularly glad to extend our warm wishes for your good health and happiness and prosperity for all the chinese people who are celebrating the national day. during my recent visit in your beautiful country, i personally have been able to ascertain the great progress realised by your party and government under your wise leadership thanks to the virtues of courage, perseverance and prudence fostered by you among the industrious people of the people's republic of china. i am convinced that the sino-senegalese cooperation which is developing constantly in friendship and unity will yield, year after year, results beneficial to our two peoples.

mr. chairman, please accept my highest considerations.

leopold sedar senghor

dakar, october 1, 1974.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with dalton f. shears, honorary national chairman of the sierra leone-china friendship society and minister of housing and country planning of sierra leone and his wife and all members of the delegation of the sierra leone-china friendship society.

present was charge d'affaires a.i. of the sierra leone embassy here f.j. saquee.

present were also ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including hu li-peng, shan ta-chi, chen tzu-ying and wu chih-an.

Sierra Leonean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message on october 1 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

peking, the people's republic of china

your excellency,

it gives me much pleasure to congratulate you once again as you and the people of the people's republic of china commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the republic. myself, my government and the people of the republic of sierra leone are deeply conscious of the great significance of this day in your lives. we rejoice with you as you celebrate a quarter of a century of unparalleled achievement in the history of our age.

highest consideration

siaka stevens
president of the republic of
sierra leone

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Spain Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to spain, gave a national day reception on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a madrid report.

among the over 400 guests present at the reception were juan jose revira-sanches herrero, deputy minister of foreign affairs; admiral ignacio martel viniegra, director of the supreme centre of national defence studies; servando fernandez victorio-camps, president of the royal auditing administration; air force lieutenant general jose ramon gavilan-ponce de leon, second chief and deputy inspector of the military office of chief

of the state; lieutenant general alfredo espiga bordagorry, military governor of madrid; other high-ranking officials and officers and personages of all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to spain were present at the reception.

representatives of chinese residents in spain were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chairman of Communist Party of Sweden Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

gunnar bylin, chairman of the communist party of sweden (c.p.s.), has written in the name of the central committee of c.p.s. and its entire membership to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to extend most hearty greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

reviewing the changes in the international situation in the past 25 years, the letter says that after the death of stalin, the soviet revisionists have usurped party leadership and state power and become the ruling class which exploits and oppresses the soviet working masses. the soviet union has become a social-imperialist state. with growing imperialist ambitions, it has not only controlled the bulk of eastern europe, joined others in the exploitation of the third world and sided with the united states in opposing the struggle for liberation of the third world, but also threatened the european countries. the soviet revisionists talk profusely about "peace and detente", but massed the bulk of its armed forces against europe.

having gradually won political independence, the third world countries are now continuing their struggle for economic independence, the letter notes.

"u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism," it says, "have become the most dangerous enemy of the people of the world today, and we have also seen that a united front against the two superpowers is developing in the world. developments in the international situation are therefore positive and this is a source of stimulation for the communists to further strengthen their struggles against imperialism, capitalism and the reactionaries of various countries."

the letter points out that by relying on her own strength and arduous struggle, the people's republic of china has struck back at the attempt of the social-imperialists to exert pressure on her. she has laid a solid socialist foundation through socialist transformation and set about to transform her superstructure through the great cultural revolution, other mass movements and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which is successfully going on, so as to defend her proletarian state power. "this is an experience of great historic significance as well as a source of encouragement to the world proletariat to continue their fight for the victory of the socialist revolution," the letter says.

smashing in the sphere of diplomacy the encirclement by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, the people's republic of china after having established diplomatic and trade relations with the majority of countries, has regained her legitimate seat in the united nations and taken an active part in the diplomatic and political struggle against the two superpowers on a world-wide scale launched mainly by the third world countries, the letter says.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of togo in a message to chairman mao tsetung on october first extended the warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking

the celebration of the national day of your country offers me the pleasant occasion to extend to you, in the name of the togolese people and government and the national organisation of togo "the rally of the togolese people", our warmest felicitations and best wishes for your health and increasing prosperity of the friendly chinese people. allow me to take this opportunity to express to your excellency once again my heartfelt thanks for the warmest welcome extended to my wife, myself and the delegation accompanying me during our brief visit to your beautiful country, and for the extremely positive results of our

talks. the togolese people highly appreciate the generous aid given by the chinese government in helping the togolese people to develop their national economy.

with assurances of highest consideration

general gnassingbe eyadema,
president of the republic of togo

lome

october 1, 1974

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Sends Message to Chairman Mao Greeting Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, in a message to chairman mao tsetung on october first, expressed the warmest felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am happy to address to you, in my own name and in the name of the tunisian government and people, my warmest felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the well-being of the chinese people. i am convinced that the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop in the mutual interest of our peoples.

habib bourguiba
president of the tunisian republic

tunis, october 1, 1974

Tunisian President Sends Message to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greeting Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu on october first, expressed the warmest felicitations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the celebration of the national day of the people's republic of china, i would like to extend to your excellency, in my own name and in the name of the tunisian government and people, my warmest felicitations. i express the best wishes for the personal happiness of your excellency and for the well-being and prosperity of the chinese people.

habib bourguiba
president of the tunisian republic

tunis, october 1, 1974

Chinese Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, Oct. 2, 1974)

the liaoning men's volleyball team of china led by wang kuei-tse left here on september 30 for mauritania after a friendly visit to tunisia.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of the tunisian volleyball association and the ministry of youth and sports. hou yeh-feng, chinese ambassador to tunisia, was also present.

fouad mbazaa, tunisian minister of youth and sports, received the leader of the chinese team before its departure and had a talk with him.

the chinese volleyball team arrived here on september 22. during its visit, it played three friendly matches with the tunisian national team and local teams in tunis, sfax and kelibia. the friendly matches were warmly applauded by tunisian spectators.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Continues to Make Contacts with Delegation Chairman of Some Countries to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 2, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the current session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs, continued to make contacts in the past few days with chairmen and representatives of delegations of some countries to the u.n. general assembly.

on september 30 chiao kuan-hua was present at a luncheon given in honour of the chinese delegation by carlos p. romulo, chairman of the philippine delegation and minister of foreign affairs. also present at the luncheon were vice-chairman huang hua and representative an chih-yuan, of the chinese delegation.

foreign ministers of pakistan, ethiopia, lebanon, singapore, thailand and upper volta, and representatives of some countries were also present.

in his speech at the banquet, foreign minister romulo extended on behalf of the philippine government his gratitude for the warm reception accorded by the chinese government to madame marcos, wife of president marcos of the republic of the philippines, during her visit to china. he also expressed the hope that the two countries would advance towards the normalization of relations between them. chiao kuan-hua made a speech in reply.

chiao kuan-hua attended, on invitation, a banquet given by dr. kissinger, secretary of state of the united states and assistant to the president for national security affairs. also present at the banquet on the chinese side were vice-chairman huang hua, alternate representatives chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, of the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion on the u.s. side were george bush, chief-designate of u.s. liaison office to the people's republic of china; philip habib, assistant secretary for eastern asia and pacific affairs; winston lord, policy planning officer of the state department and arthur hummel, deputy assistant secretary.

during the three days from september 30 to today, chiao kuan-hua met and had friendly conversations with saye zerbo, chairman of the delegation of upper volta and foreign minister; kamal hossain, chairman of the delegation of bangladesh and foreign minister; v. j. mwaanga, chairman of the delegation of zambia and foreign minister; zewde gabre-sellassie, chairman of the delegation of ethiopia, vice-prime minister and foreign minister; abdul halim khaddam, chairman of the delegation of syria, vice-prime

minister and foreign minister; john christophides, chairman of the delegation of cyprus and foreign minister; pedro cortina mauri, chairman of the delegation of spain and foreign minister; and didier ratsiraka, chairman of the delegation of malagasy and foreign minister.

CHINA AND US

US-China People's Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

the u.s.-china people's friendship association held a meeting in new york on september 28, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

about 2,000 american friendly personages from various circles and overseas chinese attended the meeting. they congratulated one another on the successes achieved by the people's republic of china since her founding and on the development of the friendship between the american and chinese peoples.

over the rostrum was hung a huge streamer inscribed with "long live the friendship between the american and chinese peoples".

william h. hinton, chairman, and kathy chamberlain, responsible staff member, of the u.s.-china people's friendship association, spoke at the meeting.

artists performed many items in celebration of china's national day and chinese films were shown at the meeting.

in the corridors outside the meeting hall, the association exhibited hundreds of photos reflecting the new successes in industry, agriculture, culture and education achieved by china since the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were highly praised by the visitors.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1974)

chinese ambassador to upper volta hsieh pang-chih gave a reception at the chinese embassy in ouagadougou on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of upper volta.

present on the occasion among the more than two hundred guests included: minister of national education and acting foreign minister ali lankoande, minister of interior and security bambara hounsouho, minister of commerce, industrial development and mines emmanuel zoma, minister of public works, transport and town planning mahamoudou ouedraogo, minister of public functions and labour christophe kam guiliou, minister of youth, sports and culture felix tientarboum and secretary of state for justice bonde bagnamou as well as other leading government officials and well-known figures.

present also were diplomatic envoys accredited to ouagadougou.

Upper Volta President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

president sangoule lamizana of the republic of upper volta sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, on october 1 warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the chinese national day. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

the people's republic
of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i am particularly glad to extend to you, on behalf of the people and government of upper volta and in my own name, our warmest congratulations. we extend to your excellency our sincere wishes for your personal good health and happiness, for the growing strength of your country, and for the further development and consolidation of the relations of friendship

and cooperation between the peoples of china and upper volta which is most favourable to the diligent people of our two countries.

with highest consideration.

lt. general el hadj abou pakar
sangoule lamizana
president of the republic of
upper volta

ouagadougou, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

carlos andres perez, president of the republic of venezuela, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 1, extending the sincerest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

your excellency chairman mao tsetung

the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of celebrating the national day of your country, i am glad to express, on behalf of the people and government of venezuela and in my own name, my sincerest greetings to your excellency. i avail myself of this opportunity to wish your excellency personal happiness.

carlos andres perez
president of the republic of venezuela

october 1, 1974

caracas

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

the delegation of the viet nam-china friendship association with hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, as its leader, and bao dinh giang, secretary-general of the viet nam writers' and artists' union, as deputy leader concluded its friendly visit here and left by air this morning to tour kwangchow and nanning before going home. it was being accompanied by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned hsu kuang, chang chang, kuo tung-chun, hsu shu-fang and li hsueh-ao.

present were also nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, as well as diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Haiphong and Thai Nguyen, North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 3, 1974)

the bac thai provincial committee of the viet nam fatherland front held a meeting in thai nguyen yesterday to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among those present were: chu van tan, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the viet bac autonomous regional committee of the v.n.w.p.; trieu hong thang, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of viet bac autonomous region; hoang bac dung, secretary of the bac thai provincial committee of the v.n.w.p.; doanh hang, chairman of the administrative committee of bac thai province; hong an, president of the bac thai provincial committee of the v.n.f.f.

chinese ambassador fu hao and chinese technicians working in bac thai province were also present.

chairman doanh hang and ambassador fu hao made speeches at the meeting.

on september 29, the haiphong city committee of the v.n.f.f. also held a meeting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the meeting were le duc thinh, deputy secretary of the haiphong city committee of the v.n.w.p. and chairman of the haiphong administrative committee; nguyen van huyen, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association and minister of general education; hoang mau, chairman of the haiphong city committee of the v.n.f.f. and tran binh, chairman of the haiphong branch of the viet nam-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador fu hao and chinese technicians working in haiphong were also present.

chairman tran binh and ambassador fu hao spoke at the meeting.

similar meetings were held by the hanoi thang long cigarette factory, the foreign language teachers' college and the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative respectively on september 25, 27 and 30.

Chinese Construction Achievements Exhibition Held in Liberated Areas of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 3, 1974)

an exhibition on china's achievements in national construction in the past 25 years was opened on september 30 in the liberated areas of south viet nam. the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the central committee of south viet nam national front for liberation and other organizations for celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to gpa.

nguyen doa, vice-president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of south viet nam national front for liberation; luu huu phuoc, minister of information and culture of the p.r.g.; representatives of various circles and many cadres were present at the opening ceremony and saw the exhibits and photographs, which reflect the tremendous achievements in industry, agriculture and science and technology made by the people's republic of china in the past 25 years.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Ambassador to Arab Republic of Yemen Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen chang tsan-ming held a reception here on the evening of october 1 in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 250 guests attending the reception were command council chairman and commander-in-chief of the armed forces ibrahim al hamdi, command council member and chief of general staff of the armed forces ali aldhbai, vice-premier for economic and financial affairs hassan makki, former president of the consultative assembly abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, governor of hodeidah province senan abu lohoum, command council members ali abu lohoum and hammoud baidar as well as cabinet ministers and under-secretaries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in sanaa also attended the reception.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Peking University Delegation Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 2, 1974)

the peking university delegation of china led by kuo tsung-lin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the university, left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit in yugoslavia.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 25 at the invitation of the belgrade university. during its visit, all members of the delegation were received respectively by and had friendly talks with zivan berisavljevic, yugoslav federal assistant secretary for foreign affairs, krsto butajic, director of the yugoslav federal institution for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, dragutin teszic, vice-president of the executive council of the socialist republic of serbia, and milan zeczevic, vice-mayor of belgrade city.

the peking university delegation visited some departments of the belgrade university and made extensive contacts

with educational workers in yugoslavia.
it also visited some plants and mining enterprises outside belgrade.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng gave a banquet for the peking university delegation's visit to yugoslavia.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1974)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire and president of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire, sent a message on october 1 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing warmest congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on this historical day when the heroic chinese people united around you to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the nation of which you are the majestic founder, i wish, in the name of the zaire people united around the popular revolutionary movement and in my own name, to extend to you our deepest and warmest congratulations. please allow me to extend to you on the same occasion our best wishes for your own happiness, and for the prosperity of your great and beautiful country. i rejoice at the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are strengthening day by day in the highest interest of our two peoples.

with highest consideration."

END

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